Sürgyin Kajah 1827

In the 28th of July was published, the SUPPLEMENTARY NUMBER *to the Nineteenth Volume of the* MONTHLY MAGAZINE, *containing—a comprehensive Retrospect of the Progression of* BRITISH LITERATURE *during the last six Months—and similar Retrospects of* FOREIGN LITERATURE; *with* INDEXES, TITLE, *&c.*

THE

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THE PANJAB ... SARA

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING read with considerable pleasure, in the last Number of the Monthly Magazine, a very ingenious Paper "On the History of Coaches in Modern Europe," by the author of the "Antiquary," I am induced to send you the result of some further researches on the subject; more particularly because the valuable communication to which I have alluded, is silent as to the origin of the term *coach*, and is not quite compleat as to the first invention of this useful vehicle.

Johnson, in his Dictionary, says, that the coach is an Hungarian invention, and Kitsee, a small town not far from Presburg, has been supposed, by some good antiquaries, to have given its name to this vehicle, as being the place where it was first fabricated. To some antiquarians, the words *kitsee* and *coach* may be strikingly alike; for Fisher, I think, in proving the common origin of the Hungarians and Finlanders, exclaims, "*Quantula est ea differentia nominum Ugor & Vogul.*"

One D. Cornides, however, printed a short Paper in the Hungarian Magazine, which is more to the purpose. "That vehicle (says he) which in German is called a *kutsche* (coach), and which, on account of its great convenience, is introduced into all the countries of Europe, has, as it is well known, in other European languages, nearly the same name. This would lead one to conjecture, with probability, that the vehicle, and likewise its name, originated and was in use with one people only, from whence other nations took the invention and the name. An infinity of examples support the justness of the conjecture: thus, for example, the French word *minuet* is retained in all other languages, as this dance was invented in France, from whence, by degrees, it passed into other countries. Such a generally received word is *kutsche*. Those, therefore, who have attempted to give the origin of this word, ought to have examined in what country coaches were first made. As long as this point remains undetermined, all etymological derivations of the word *kutsche* rest upon very uncertain conjectures, as it has been observed by the celebrated Swedish professor John Ihre, in his *Glossarium Suiogothicum*, tom. i. col. 1178, printed at Upsal in 1760.—These are his words: '*Kusk, auriga.*—Proprie ipsum carpentum videtur denotare. Gall. *Cocher.*—Hisp. *id.*—Ital. *Cocchio.*—Angl. *Coach.*—Hung. *Cotczy.* Belg. *Gœtse.*—Germ. *Kutsche*; qui vero ejusmodi vehicula dirigit, Anglis *Coachman* dicitur, quod brevius aliæ linguæ reddidere, ut Galli *Cocher*, nos *Kusk*, dicentes. Cujus vero originis sit, dictu difficile est, quum ignoremus cujus populi inventum sint camerata hæc vehicula.—Latinum facit *Menagius*, et quidem longo circuitu a *vehiculum* formatum; *Junius*, paulo minus operose, Græcum ab ὀχέω, veho; *Wachterus*, Germanicum a *kutten*, tegere; *Lye*, Belgicum a *kotsein*, cubere, ut proprie lecticam significet. Præterea alias aliorum conjecturas.'

"I venture (says Cornides) to prove, by evident testimonies, that this carriage originated in Hungary, and that it has received the name *kutsche* from the place of its invention or nativity, if I may so express myself, and that it has been propagated to other nations. I will bring forward my sureties.

"The first is, John Listhius, Bishop of Wesprim, and Chancellor to the Court, one of the most able men of his time. He had written with his own hand several short but very useful remarks on the margin of the Decades of Bonfinius, which he had received from the celebrated John Sambucus as a present. Among the remarks of Listhius upon some of the passages of Bonfinius, the following appear particularly remarkable:

'Bonfin. decad. 4. lib. i. relates, that the

the King, Matthias Corvinus, often used to have for his amusement combats on horseback and in carriages, and makes use of the expression, 'aurigatione assidua usus est,' &c." This expression of Bonfinius gave Listhius the occasion to subjoin this marginal interpretation. 'Bizony cochis nem v'olt. Romanus enim ille mos jam olim tum desierat, nisi forte dicere velit, curru *kocby* (it is pronounced *kotsi*) vectum, cujus Rex primus inventor fuit.'

"The second witness is, Stephan Broderethus, who, in the description of the battle lost at Mohatsch, in 1526, relates the following of Paul Tomory, Archbishop of Kolotscha.—'Ubi exploratum habuit Turcæ in Hungariam adventum, non contentus id, per literas et nuncios sæpe antea regi significasse, conscensis raptim levibus curribus, quos nos a loco *Kokze* appellamus, vigesima Martii, ad regem tunc Vissegradi agentem, repente advolat,' &c.

"The third is, Sigismund Baron of Herberstein, the Imperial Ambassador at the Court of the King of Hungary, Louis II. in his much esteemed 'Commentarius de Rebus Moscoviticis' (Basil, 1571, fol. page 145), where, accidentally mentioning some post stations in Hungary, is a passage which merits attention. It is this:—'Quarta (respiratio equorum et permutatio) sed infra Jaurinum miliaribus, in pago *Cotzi*, a quo et rectores currus nomen acceperunt, *Cotzi* que adhuc promiscue appellantur.'

"Further, Frederick Nostleder, a writer of the sixteenth century, seems to acknowledge, likewise, the Hungarian origin of coaches, when, in his Work upon the German War, p. 612, he expresses himself thus:—'The Emperor Charles V. laid himself to sleep in an Hungarian coach (*gutschwagen*), as he had the gout.'"

Further proofs would be unnecessary; but it may be necessary to add a few words upon the immoderate use which the Hungarians made of this national invention.

As the coach, even in Hungary, in the middle of the sixteenth century, was somewhat scarce, it is no wonder that every Hungarian wished to travel in them, and even to use them in the field; and that it was necessary to put a stop to this abuse by a law of the land. For this purpose, in a decree of 1523, Art. 20, a law runs thus:—"Et quod nobiles unius sessionis per singula capita pariter insurgere et advenire teneantur, et *non in kotsi*, prout plerique solent, sed exercituantium more, vel equites, vel pedites, ut pugnare possint, venire sint obligati."—It is likewise worth while, on quoting this act, to add this circumstance, as a farther support of the opinion of the coach being an Hungarian invention, that, at first, we knew not how to name this carriage in Latin, which was unknown to the Greeks and Romans, but by simply calling it, as in the Hungarian, *kotsi*, or sometimes *currum kotsi*.

Some passages of the Manuscript List of the Royal Expenditure of Hungary for the year 1526 may also be referred to, of which Father Pray, in the Annal. Reg. Hung. P. U. p. 101, has communicated to us a valuable fragment, where it is said in the note *q*—'Pro solutione *kotsy* dati sunt in cupreis flor. 50;' and in the note *r*. 'Pro expensis et solutione *kotsy* ad Viennam et ex quo Viennæ tandem equum emere debebit, dati sunt in cupreis floreni 75;' and again in the note *t*, "Pro solutione trium curruum *kotsy*, &c."

Since, from these testimonies, it is sufficiently evident that the honour of the invention is due to Hungary, and that even the word *kutsche* owes its origin to a place of this same name in Hungary, it may seem surprising that Joseph Benkö should assert, in his Transylvania, P. I. p. 380, that the Hungarian word *kotsi* is derived from the German word *kutsche*, since the thing is quite the reverse. Even a learned German, a contemporary of King Matthias Corvinus, John Cuspinianus, properly called Spiesshammer, physician and counsellor to the Emperor Maximilian I. and who was, as he says himself, within the space of five years, sent twenty-four times to Hungary as ambassador, plainly says, in his "Diarium de Congressu Maximiliani I. Caes. cum Vladislao, Ludovico, et Sigismundo, Hungariæ, Bohemiæ, ac Poloniæ Regibus, in Mat. Bel's Adparatus ad Hist. Hung. dec. i. monum. vi. p. 292, that *kotschii* is a native Hungarian word; for when he gives us a description of the solemn entry of the Emperor Maximilian I. and the three beforementioned kings into Vienna, of which ceremony he himself was an eye-witness, and even concerned in, he says, as something characteristic of the Hungarian pomp, "Vehebantur multi (Hungarorum) in curribus illis velocibus, quibus nomen est patria lingua *kottschi*."

The only remaining difficulty is as to the place where they were first invented, and which is called by Broderith *Kotcze*, but by the Baron of Herberstern, *Cotzi*.—Broderith is silent as to the situation of this

this place, and to judge according to the situation of *Cotzi*, as determined, it can be no other than the market-town *Kitsee*, in the county of Wieselberg, and the small difference of the two names *Kotzi* and *Kitsee* ought not to disturb us, for it is highly probable that formerly it was not written and pronounced as it is now, *Kitsee*, but *Kotsee*. At least, in 1515, Cuspinianus, in his *Diarium*, called this place *Kotsee*, as may be seen in Bel, p. 288, where it is said, "Qui (Maximiliani I. Caes. Oratores, in quibus et ipse Cuspinianus erat) xiv. die Julii invenerunt Regem Hungariæ Uladislaum cum liberis suis in quodam castro *Kotsee*, cui adjacet Villa prope Danubium." And Mat. Bel. adds the following note (g) on the word *Kottsee*.—"Vetus et genuina apud Germanos Köptsinii Mosoniendum oppidi adpellatio, a cœnoso situ, quem Danubii olim deluvia talem faciebant, deducta: jam *Kitsee* vocant. Vide Operis nostri tom. 5. in Hist. Com. Mosoniensis, parte Spe. Memb. 1, Sect. 1, No. 4."

Likewise Gerhardus de Roo, librarian in Inspruck to the Archduke, a writer of the 16th century, mentions this market-town under the name of *Coche*, which, according to the French, and, at that time, the Hungarian manner of reading, must be pronounced like *Kottschee*, in the time of Matt. Corvinus, appears from his cotemporary Bonfinius, who, in dec. iii. lib. 7. writes it likewise *Coche*.—"Qui (he says) in Ungariæ finibus ad *Coche* oppidum cum gubernatore conveniant."

Your learned Correspondent has given so complete an account of the introduction of these vehicles of expedition and ease into other countries, that it is impossible for me to make any addition to it.

Your's, &c. C.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE little difference in opinion between N. N. and me, on the general nature of the verb *consider*, seems, by his candid acknowledgment in your last Number, to be very much diminished. In one respect we are still a little at variance.—N. N. originally asserted, among other things, that *consider* was *never* used, in a certain sense, by Addison, or any elegant writer, without being expresly followed by *as*. Although I insisted that I did not consider the use of "as" *as* essential even in that sense, I did not utterly proscribe its use, or deny, that, in many instances, it might be expressed with much propriety; and, at the same time, I produced a quotation from Addison, in direct refutation of his unlimited assertion. But N. N. must find a better criterion of the truth of any rule of syntax, or of the grammatical correctness of any expression, than either his own "feeling," be it ever so refined, since feeling, like sound, is a very inadequate test of sense or of grammatical correctness; or the supposed "indication of not having finished a sentence;" for, when I say, "I consider the man truly great," I have uttered a complete sentence, although I may add, "who loves his country." Clauses may be added to sentences already complete, without end; and I may still farther continue N. N.'s example, ending with "as the peculiar glory of the English crown," by adding, "*as* being a friend to the people, and *as* having essentially contributed to the permanent establishment of their rights, privileges," &c. Neither will the "temporary ambiguity or misapprehension" attending detached sentences, which may be occasioned by various circumstances, militate in any degree against their grammatical correctness. Otherwise he may be compelled to rank among instances of not "good writing," such expressions as "I *consider* him *as* a great man," because, perhaps, it may not be immediately obvious whether "great man" refers to "I" or to "him." A sentence is one clear, distinct enunciation of thought; and, according to this definition, "I consider Alfred (to be) the greatest of Saxon kings," is a complete sentence, and susceptible of one plain meaning. Those adjuncts which N. N. calls parenthetical, are merely explanatory, and are joined to the object Alfred by apposition; and, to distinguish them from what constitutes the *light*, *manner*, or *view*, in which Alfred is considered, viz. "the peculiar glory of the English crown," *as*, for the sake of perspicuity, is not unaptly used. But I contend, that its express use is not essential, for that, in an enumeration of circumstances, the object of consideration and its adjuncts follow the verb, and the sentence naturally concludes, without the indispensable aid of *as*, with these words which convey and particularly specify the *light*, *view*, or *manner*, in which the object, with all its adjuncts, is to be considered. The quotation from the Psalms seems to be perfectly irrelevant. For we are now speaking of the verb *consider* in a certain figurative sense; whereas, in that verse, it seems to be used in the literal sense of *looking at*, *viewing*, *beholding*, or

or *observing*, in which *as* is, I believe, never admitted. But I do not perceive the mighty metamorphosis which it must necessarily produce in that verse, were it even introduced. "When I consider (or look up at) the heavens, the work of thy hands," or, "which are the work of thy hands," or, "*as* being the work of thy hands," seem to me so nearly synonimous, that I can see no danger to be apprehended, as resulting from the promiscuous use of these different forms of expression.

The truth is, and N. N. does not seem fully aware of it, that *as*, though generally ranked among particles, was originally a pronoun, of similar import to *it*, *that*, or *which*; and the propriety of its original, distinctive appellation is particularly obvious in some sentences, in which it is used as a nominative or an accusative.—Ex. As a nominative: "The contents are *as* follow;" i. e. are (those) *which* follow; not very different from the expression without *as*, "the contents follow." As an accusative: "The same action *as* (or *which*, both being often omitted by ellipsis) he considered bad, was highly extolled." In the same manner, when I say, "I consider him *as* a good man," if the ellipsis is fully supplied, the words will run thus: "I consider him (to be) *what* a good man is," or rather, "I consider him (to be that) *which* I consider a good man to be;" an expression not essentially different from "I consider him to be a good man." So that, upon the whole, the absence or presence of this little monosyllable has necessarily little, if any, influence upon the establishment of the figurative meaning of the verb *consider*. In the same way it is that we find *esteem*, *account*, *reckon*, &c. in daily use, with or without *as*, their respective intrinsic significations undergoing thereby little or no alteration. But, being afraid that you and your readers will *consider* the subject trite, or, *as* having been nearly exhausted, I shall add not a word more, than that I am, with great consideration, Sir,

Your's, &c. J. G.

Crouch-End, July 4, 1805.

P. S. In my last, you made me say, *controvertible* expressions. I certainly meant, and believe did write, *convertible* expressions.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AMONG the speculations of our periodical critics I have observed one maintained with considerable confidence, relative to the supposed danger of the English Ecclesiastical Establishment from the rapid advance of Methodism. This is a point of sufficient interest and curiosity to deserve the discussion even of those who are indifferent as to the religious systems which might be finally triumphant in the contest; and I shall request the indulgence of one or two of your pages for the purpose.

That the Church of England might remain the same with respect to her hierarchy, her liturgy, and her emoluments (in which her essence properly consists), were the doctrinal principles of the Methodists to become universally prevalent, no argument, I conceive, is necessary to prove. Their doctrines, indeed, are alleged to be strictly those of her Articles; and however Calvinistical these may be, they seem to have no repugnance to ally themselves with clerical dignities and good livings. The danger, then, if any, will not arise from Methodistical churchmen, but from Methodists turned Dissenters; that is, from those who, more zealous for doctrines than for rites and ordinances, when unprovided with spiritual food to their taste in their parish-churches, will seek it in meetings and conventicles. And it cannot be doubted, that if the Church itself neglects to supply her members with that kind of instruction which experience demonstrates to be the most acceptable to the majority, she will find herself deserted by numbers, notwithstanding the attractions of outward splendour and public authority. But, not to mention that her ministers have the remedy in their own hands, whenever they chuse to preach conformably to their subscribed Articles of Faith, should even the worst happen, and the majority of serious believers in the kingdom become separatists, I do not see that the ecclesiastical establishment would be more endangered than many other establishments, which are supported rather as sources of emolument to a few, than as useful or necessary to the community. All the great families in the nation, who (as the Bishop of Landaff well observes) are reversionary-proprietors of the church-revenues, would continue to support a system by which so many younger sons and dependents are amply provided for. All the petty gentry would wish for the continuance of a lucrative profession, to which they can devote part of their families at a moderate cost. All those who, from political system, are friends to that pomp which imposes on the vulgar and awes them into submission, would deprecate the destruction of a splendid

did piece of ſtate-machinery. With ſuch a number of potent allies, the Church can never fall but in ſome grand convulſion of the State, againſt which no defences are available. Even now her maintenance is far from being voluntary on the part of the contributors; for there is ſcarcely a farmer in the kingdom who does not execrate the payment of tythes; yet no attempts even to procure an alteration of the mode have had any chance of ſucceſs. It is now reckoned ſound doctrine to hold that the revenues of the Church ſtand on juſt the ſame ground of legality as the eſtates of individuals; and ſuch is the tender care of her welfare, that, in every commutation of property, ſpecial proviſion is made that ſhe ſhall loſe nothing, but may gain as much as ſhe can.

The ſtate of the Church of Ireland is a ſtriking example of the advantageous poſition occupied by an eccleſiaſtical eſtabliſhment. Although it is the church only of (probably) the tenth part of the people, it is endowed as if providing for the religious wants of the whole iſland. This circumſtance is, indeed, grievouſly complained of, and has been a principal cauſe of the diſturbances of that country; but in none of the conciliatory plans has it been propoſed to take one ſingle living from the Iriſh Proteſtant Church, and give it to the Catholic; and the utmoſt that has been conceded has been the juſtice of permitting an *additional* levy of public money for the Catholic and Preſbyterian clergy of Ireland. In the late Catholic Petition, it might be obſerved, that particular care was taken to diſavow any intention of touching the revenues of the Proteſtant Church. Now, it can hardly be conceived, that, at any period, the Methodiſtical Diſſenters of England will become proportionally ſo numerous and powerful as the ſeparatiſts from the national Church of Ireland.

One event alone would bring on danger to the Church from a ſtrong Methodiſtical party—an unadviſed perſecution! Let high-churchmen, in this their hour of triumph, beware of a meaſure to which ſome zealots ſeem deſirous of urging them. Many circumſtances tend to ſhow that there is in this nation, rational and enlightened as ſome think it, a latent germ of fanaticiſm, to the expanſion of which favourable occaſions alone are wanting. Perſecution, even of the moderate kind that the preſent times would allow, could not fail to give life and vigour to this germ, and no one can foreſee the limit of its growth. As quiet diffidents, the Methodiſts, however numerous, are not to be feared; as provoked and injured ſectaries, they might be rendered really formidable.

Your's, &c.

POLITES.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOU will have the goodneſs to inſert the following addreſs in your next publication, which will oblige, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

Newcaſtle, SARAH HODGSON.
June 16, 1805.

To the Editor of the Annual Review.

SIR,

IN your Preface to the third volume of the Annual Review you obſerve, "That among the beſt friends of this undertaking are to be ranked thoſe who have favoured the Editor with their opinions on the errors which have here and there inſinuated themſelves into the two firſt volumes." After reading the above remark, I can have little heſitation in concluding, that perſons who may point out the errors of the volume now before the public, will be equally entitled to the approbation of the editor. In the article you have inſerted under the title of "Bewick's Britiſh Birds," a kind of hiſtory is given of thoſe publications, together with the Hiſtory of Quadrupeds, (of the latter book I am a proprietor) where the circumſtances attending each publication are ſo blended together, that it is impoſſible an indifferent reader *can* diſcriminate to which each remark attaches.

It is the lot of all editors to be impoſed on by correſpondents at a diſtance, and if you are tenacious of being the faithful reporter of the hiſtory either of works, authors, or articles, &c. before your next publication I will ſend you ſuch documents as will enable you to correct "the errors which have inſinuated themſelves into" your laſt volume (under the above head); by which you will be convinced that Mr. Bewick was neither the original projector nor author of either the "Hiſtory of Quadrupeds," or the firſt volume of the "Hiſtory of Birds;" and likewiſe by what means his genius as an artiſt was firſt brought into celebrity. If ſuch things are thought of ſufficient conſequence to be laid before the public, ſurely the genuine circumſtances are moſt

worthy

worthy of notice. Mr. Bewick was employed merely as the engraver or wood-cutter, and that he should be held up in the article now under consideration as the *first* and *sole* mover of the concern, together with the insidious use which has been made to me of your remarks on the subject, by a friend of Mr. Bewick's, leave no doubt in my mind from what source you have had the communication. But how you can have been induced to lay down a plan to injure me, requires an explanation: you observe, "if, therefore, he (meaning Mr. Bewick) cannot come to a settlement with those who retain a right in the former volume, we trust he will be induced to compose it anew, or in other words, to make a compilation, differing in form and language from the first." My late husband paid his proportion or share of expence both to the person who compiled and arranged the letter-press of the work; or, in other words, the author's charge for his labours, as he did for the expence of the wood-engravings — therefore both equally belong to me. After stating that Mr. Beilby had disposed of his interest in the concern, you likewise observe, "that Mr. Bewick's right in the wood-cuts must be entire, as he has since published them separately." By an indifferent reader this observation would undoubtedly be considered as appertaining to the History of Quadrupeds. I am almost certain that he has not published the Figures of the *Quadrupeds* separately. Although the figures of the first volume of the History of Birds were printed at my office, at the joint expence of Messrs. Beilby and Bewick, I am not unacquainted with the nice honour the London publishers observe, in not interfering with each other's property, even after the copy-right expires. Few men know the nature of literary property better than you, I should suppose; yet how you, Sir, could deliberately lay down directions, whereby a person might elude the laws of the land, and render me an *act of injustice*, by robbing me of the profits arising from the property (which I hold in trust for my family) both as a printer and a bookseller, has really astonished me, and I feel it my duty THUS PUBLICLY TO CALL UPON YOU FOR AN EXPLANATION. I shall conclude with observing, that I have used every endeavour in my power to have the History of Quadrupeds put to press, and "if the public have sustained a loss," by the book having been so long out of print, I have the satisfaction to say I am not to blame.

SARAH HODGSON,
Widow and Executrix of Solomon Hodgson.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne,
June 16, 1805.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN a book which the celebrity of its reputed author induced me lately to read, I mean, "Hints for Forming the Character of a Young Princess," I find amongst much miscellaneous matter, the following criticism on the poetry of a neighbouring nation, which, as it appears to me to be founded entirely on a misapprehension of its nature, I shall make the subject of a few remarks. The author says, speaking of the Tragedies of Racine, "They possess, though conveyed in the poor vehicle of French versification, all the dramatic requisites;" and to the observation is subjoined the following note:—"It is a curious circumstance in the history of French dramatic poetry, that the measure used by their best poets in their sublimest tragedies is the *anapæstic*, which in our language is not only the lightest and most undignified of all the poetic measures, but is still more degraded by being chiefly applied to burlesque subjects. It is amusing to an English ear to hear the Burrhus of Racine, the Cid of Corneille, and the Orosmane and Orestes of Voltaire, declaim, philosophize, sigh, and rave, in the precise measure of

"A cobler there was, and he liv'd in a stall." Vol. ii. p. 185.

Upon this I would observe, in the first place, that it is not very modest or very candid in us to condemn, because we do not perceive any beauty in it, that structure of versification which has given great delight to the ears of a polished and highly cultivated nation at the period of its greatest refinement. If the French find a peculiar sweetness and harmony in the verses of Racine, a harmony which, in their opinion, no subsequent author has been able fully to come up to; if they feel as much difference between his lines and those of an ordinary poem, as we do between the most finished lines of Pope and those of the most careless versifier; if their verse evidently admits of great skill and art in the construction of it; if their poetry has been formed and polished by degrees along with their critical taste, from the first rude efforts

forts of Marot and Ronsard, to its acknowledged perfection in the works of Racine and Boileau, in the same manner as our own has been improved from the times of Chaucer to what it is in the present day; if all these presumptions of excellence concur, would it not be fairer to say, that we do not relish their versification because we do not understand it, than to suppose, that what a whole nation highly values has no merit. I know very well, that scarcely any Englishman does relish French versification; but I know also, that, to enter into the beauties of a foreign language, and particularly the rythm, requires to have been familiar with it almost from infancy, not only as submitted to the eye in books, but to the ear in actual recitation. I would put an Englishman to this test. Laying aside all opinion of the beauty, does he appreciate the difference of the versification of Racine, of Boileau, of De Lille, as readily and completely as the French themselves do? If he does not, it is plain there is a something which he does not enter into, and in that something probably consists the charm. But what I chiefly have to remark upon, is the assertion in the note, that the French measure is *anapæstic.*—Your readers, Sir, know, if they know any thing of the matter, that Latin verse consists of feet, regulated according to quantity, and that an *anapæst* is made up of two short syllables and a long one, which long syllable is pronounced in the same time with the other two, and that the number of syllables in a line of mixt feet may vary provided the same quantity is preserved. They also know, that in our language we have no proper quantity, and that therefore the idea of feet, when transferred to English verse, is not perfectly accurate. We have, however, accent, which in some measure justifies the application of the term, as it enables us to produce a varied harmony, by dwelling on some syllables and sliding over others; producing nearly the same effect with the fixed quantity of the Latins and Greeks, though not so entirely as to allow us to depart from the number of syllables required in each line. Thus the line quoted by the author may be scanned so as, without much impropriety, to be termed anapæstic:

*Fŏr ă cōblĕr thĕre wās | ănd hĕ līvĕd ĭn ă stāll.**

* I have supplied the word *for* to make the first foot compleat.

But what analogy can there be between this and the French versification, since it is well known the French have no accent? The greatest difficulty which an Englishman meets with in speaking French—a difficulty more than all the genders and all the rules of grammar, is to get rid of his accent. If he imagines the verses of Racine are to be read in the same galloping measure with the ditty of the cobler, because they consist of the same number of syllables, he knows nothing of French pronunciation. The argument lies in a short compass: neither the English nor French languages have proper quantity. The only way by which we can have a line composed of the anapæst, or any other foot, is by means of accent. The French have no accent; consequently their verse is not anapæstic. If, notwithstanding, any person possesses an ear so very English as to find it amusing to pursue this fancied resemblance between the Burrhus of Racine, the Cid of Corneille, &c. and the aforesaid Cobler, I can only say, that, as far as the verse is concerned, it is the only amusement he is likely to derive from them. I have only to add, that I should not have noticed a remark thrown out in a book written for a very different purpose, but that I believe the mistake to be a common one; and I would just hint, that the merit of the French poets, and of all their other authors, is exactly the same whether we happen to be at war or at peace with the nation.

Y. Z.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE spirit and flavour of *malt-liquor* so materially depending on its being kept *air-tight* in the cask, it is no wonder that the ingenuity of workmen has been employed in contriving various kinds of *vents*, to obviate the inconveniencies of the wooden spile. I have tried all the different kinds that I could procure, but found them every one liable to objection. To remedy their defects, I offer the following idea of *a vent on a new construction*, which I hope to see soon reduced to practice by some one or other of the Birmingham manufacturers—viz. *a small cock*, exactly on the same principle as a common wine or spirit cock, differing only in size, and in having (like the present brass vents) a screw on the end which is to enter the vent-hole of the cask. The curved nozzle not being necessary, the pipe

pipe may be cast straight: and, if thought worth while, a cap may be screwed on the outer end, to keep off any dirt which may happen to fall from the roof of the cellar; one or two air-holes being drilled in the side—*above* the key, of course.

Should any mechanic think proper to adopt this hint, I hope he will take care that these cocks shall have *a stop*, as the town-made cocks usually have, that a person may know by *the feel* whether he has exactly shut the vent, or not: otherwise, in a dark cellar, or under the hand of a person who were not very careful, they would probably be worse than any of the brass vents now in use: whereas, with a proper stop, they will, in my humble opinion, be far preferable to the others, and perfectly safe; since, to give air to the cask, the person will have only to turn the key suddenly to the opposite side, and, if that be not sufficient for the intended draught, to turn it back again, leaving the cask air-tight at each turn.

Should any master apprehend that his servant may neglect to turn the key home to the stop, he may fasten to the cross-piece of the key a small *bar* of some inches in length, with *a weight* at the projecting end, so that the servant will only have to raise the bar with a touch of the finger, and immediately let it fall again; which it will not fail to do, if the weight be sufficient, and the cock kept well greased in the joint. The greasing will moreover contribute to its air-tightness.

I am, Sir,
Your Constant Reader,
Islington, July 1, 1805. J. CAREY.

P. S. I avail myself of this opportunity, to observe (in answer to numerous inquiries from acquaintance and strangers) that *I am not* the person, who, under the title of "*Dr. Carey*," has recently advertised certain "*Restorative Drops*" and "*Egyptian Ointment*;" that I know nothing of those medicines; and that I neither have nor ever had any concern, directly or indirectly, in the composition, sale, or profits, of any medicine whatever.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS a new edition of the works of Dr. Jortin is about to make its appearance, permit me to point out an error in p. 196. vol. 2. of his Tracts Philological, &c. 1790, in 8vo. where the Doctor says the following lines in the first ode of Horace should be pointed thus:—

> Sunt quos curriculo pulverem Olympicum
> Collegisse juvat, metâque fervidis
> Evitatâ rotis, palmaque nobilis,
> Terrarum Dominos evehit ad Deos, &c.

It is impossible that the Doctor should have written *metâ* and *evitatâ* in the ablative case here, yet so they are, in total defiance of metre, in both lines.

Among the maxims and reflections at the close of the same volume, p. 534, is the following:—"In the ecclesiastical edifice, the stones, which support the whole, are placed lowest: the gilded weathercock shines at the top, and shifts about with the wind." Compare this with p. 483. vol. 1. of the Harleian Miscellany, where, in the Curate's Conference, or a Discourse betwixt Two Scholars, both of them relating their hard Condition, and consulting which way to mend it," one of them observes—(Mr. P.) "It is a strange world that they (the rectors, &c.) should flourish and flow in wealth for doing nothing, and the poor curates that do all, can get nothing," &c.—Mr. N. "You speak truth, I will maintain it, that our Doctor differs not much from the weathercock on the church steeple: for as it is placed highest, says nothing, and turns as the wind, so he, &c.—Oh fine weathercock!"

In vol. 4. p. 404. of Remarks on Ecclesiastical History, Dr. Jortin censures St. Gregory for his want of taste, accusing him of burning the classics, &c. Compare this with Tiraboschi Istor. della Letteratur. Ital. tom. 5. p. 166. ed. 8vo. who gives a different account of St. Gregory, and vindicates him with success.

Permit me to add, that in these casual remarks nothing disrespectful to the memory of Dr. J. is intended, whose virtues and talents must command universal respect and admiration, "while any virtue or any praise remains."

J. G.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A CONSTANT Reader would recommend to Messrs. Todd and Co. of Cannon place, Hull, to present one of their small machines for braising corn, &c. or a model of it, to the Royal Institution, Albemarle-street, where it would be inspected by many people, and, if found useful, would be generally adopted. Orders are seldom given for machinery till the parties are well satisfied of their utility.

T.

To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE great importance of the inquiry instituted by Sir J. Banks relative to the blight in wheat, must be universally acknowledged, since all are interested in the production of the article either as growers or consumers. As a member of the former class, I shall, with the highest deference for the opinions of one so well qualified in some respects as Sir Joseph Banks is, to write on the subject, presume to make a few remarks which occurred to me in the perusal of his pamphlet, and which are, for the most part, the result of my experience as a practical farmer. It appears to me to be necessary to distinguish with more precision than is usually done the different diseases to which wheat is liable; and this is a mistake which Sir Joseph appears to me to have fallen into, by taking for granted that the blight, smut, mildew, and rust, are one and the same disease. By the smut I understand what the millers generally term bladders, filled with a black nauseous powder, and are found in the same place where the kernel of wheat should be produced; but the blight, or mildew, does not, like the smut, wholly perish or transform the corn from what it should be, but merely occasions a greater or less diminution of its farinaceous substance as it may be more or less affected by the blight. The mildew, too, generally affects every ear of corn in some measure; so that, where a piece of wheat is much affected with it, it is difficult to find an ear perfectly sound; but the direct contrary is observed of the disease called smut, the kernels in those ears being wholly perished, while the surrounding ones are uninjured.

On the subject of brining and liming wheat, as a preparation for sowing, it is a fact frequently observed, that where, by accident, or designedly by way of experiment, a small quantity of wheat has been sown dry, or without any preparation whatever, a larger quantity of smutty ears have been produced than could be observed in any other part of the same field sown with wheat prepared in the usual way. Another important fact is, that old wheat, or that grown the harvest preceding the last, may be, and usually is, sown without any preparation, and without fear of smut.

I apprehend Sir Joseph to have fallen into a great error in recommending the "seeds of wheat so lean and shrivelled that scarce any flour fit for the manufacture of bread can be obtained by grinding them," as preferable to the fairest and plumpest sample that can be obtained; for with all due deference to Sir Joseph, the number of plants raised in pots in a hot-house from a certain number of shrivelled wheat-kernels, does not so much as prove they would have vegetated in the open ground during the heavy and chilling autumnal rains, much less have survived the severity of a long winter. Another strong reason for rejecting the offal corn which Sir J. seems to recommend for seed, when happily the farmer has no blighted ones to sow, is the difficulty, not to say impossibility, of cleaning it from the noxious seeds which are almost always to be found with it.

AN ESSEX FARMER.

June 22, 1805.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT *of a* TRIP *from* ALEXANDRIA *to* ROSETTA. *Extracted from the* JOURNAL *of an* OFFICER *who served with the* BRITISH ARMY *in* EGYPT *in* 1801.

THE French having capitulated, and having, in consequence, no longer the fear of battle, murder, and sudden death before my eyes, I projected a jaunt to Rosetta, and on the morning of the 9th of September, accompanied by my friend W——, set out on horseback for that place. The distance from our camp (that west of Alexandria) is about forty miles. Our first stage was to Aboukir Bay, seventeen miles, where we had to cross a ferry. Arrived on the opposite shore, we proceeded about four miles further, when we halted, to refresh ourselves and horses, at an old castle called a caravansera, in which a few dragoons were quartered.—Having staid here a sufficient time, we proceeded to accomplish the remaining nineteen miles of our journey. The road lies close to the sea-side, and the ride would have been pleasant, had it not been for the great number of human bodies which were lying on the beach in different states of putrefaction and decay. Some appeared to have been drowned, others killed in battle, and several to have been thrown from on board ship in their hammocks, without having had sufficient ballast to sink them. About half-way between the caravansera and Rosetta is a globular building, serving as a shelter to travellers, and close to it a well of tolerable water. These wells and buildings, I am told, are to be found in certain places, well known to the Arabs, throughout all the deserts in this country.

When you come close upon Rosetta, the

the eye, which has for months seen nothing but the most sterile sand wilderness (and such had been my case), is highly gratified by the appearance of some beautiful green woods and fields, which lie on the opposite side of the Nile, in the country called the Delta, which is the garden of Lower Egypt, and is encircled by two branches of the river. The Nile is, at this place, a noble river, and adds greatly to the beauty of the prospect. After enjoying this scene for a few minutes, we entered the town of Rosetta. The entrance I thought extremely narrow, and perceiving that it continued so from one lane to another, I requested an officer (whom we had accidentally met with, and who was good enough to take upon himself the office of guide), to lead us more through the larger streets; but what was my surprise when he told me in answer, that we were actually at that moment in the principal street of the town. I am sure I speak greatly within bounds when I say it does not exceed three yards in breadth. On each side there are shops, in which were displayed various kinds of merchandize. After passing, or rather forcing, our way through a great number of these dirty lanes, we at last, greatly to our satisfaction, arrived at a coffee-house which had been lately opened by an Italian. Here we were fortunate enough to meet with some old acquaintances, who held a small mess in the house, which they kindly invited us to join, and it was here that I partook of the first decent (I had almost said wholesome) dinner since my arrival in Egypt. Having regaled ourselves at the coffee-house till bed-time, we retired to the quarters of our friends, where I contrived to sleep very sound, notwithstanding the buzzing of an innumerable host of musquitoes. When I awoke in the morning, I found that the musquitoes had been tolerably merciful; but, reaching my clothes to dress, I perceived them to be literally covered over by a crowd of small fleas, which I was more than two hours in clearing away. As for poor W. his face, when he made his appearance in the morning, was exactly like that of a person violently afflicted with the small-pox, and his whole body was in the same condition. After getting our breakfasts, we sallied forth to see the lions.— The first place we entered was a mosque, in which service was then being performed; but our feet were scarcely over the threshold before three or four Turks came up to us, and in great tribulation pointed out the impropriety of our entering their house of religion with our boots on. It was in vain we endeavoured to explain to them that the taking off of hats was with us an act of equal reverence and humility as the going barefooted with them. Nothing would do; and, after some time spent in expostulation, we were obliged to retire. During the time we did remain, however, I had an opportunity of seeing their priest. He was hung up in a sort of cage, in the steeple, or rather tower, of the mosque, where he was hallooing as loud as the stoutest pair of stentorian lungs I ever heard would enable him.— He seemed to use but one word; and, when he was out of breath (which, to do him justice, was very seldom), the audience were good enough to relieve him.— This sort of devotion is practised every four hours. The place itself was mean and filthy in the extreme.

In retreating from the mosque, I beheld a female for the first time since my arrival in Egypt; and had it been the last, I should have had little to regret, for she was not

> "Bless'd with stately Juno's mien,
> Nor shap'd like winning Beauty's Queen!"

but, on the contrary, was a great tall raw-boned woman, covered with a dirty blanket, and dressed altogether very much like the squaws of North America. She had but one eye visible, the remainder of her face being covered with a long thick cloth, which a private of dragoons very aptly and characteristically denominated a nose-bag. This custom of hiding the face is universal amongst the Turkish and Arabian women in this country. They are not, however, all such formidable Patagonian figures as the one I was unfortunate enough to encounter first; but I believe none of them have the smallest pretensions to beauty.

Rosetta is very populous; but, from its present fluctuating state I do not suppose it possible to make a correct estimate of the number of its inhabitants; they may probably amount to ten thousand: this is, however, merely conjecture. The men have a general appearance of bad health, and are extremely indolent. They sit cross-legged at their doors almost the whole day, smoking, drinking coffee, and playing at a game which appears very similar to chess. The narrowness of the streets I have already mentioned. The houses are in general large and lofty: the lower parts of them are but seldom occupied, as the inhabitants reside up three or four pairs of stairs for the benefit of the air.

air. This town has a sort of police.—There are watchmen who parade the streets every half hour during the night, to apprise the inhabitants of their safety from fire. There are also large cisterns in different parts of the town, which are filled with water at day-light every morning for the use of the public. All the water drank here is from the Nile, and, though not ill flavoured, is so thick as to be extremely unpleasant to the sight.—They have looms in Rosetta with which they manufacture coarse kinds of cotton and linen. There are also blacksmiths, shoemakers, taylors, &c. Some of the inhabitants turn very neatly in ivory and wood. The machine is extremely small and simple, and is kept in motion by the toes, which are also of great use to them in guiding the chissel.

Early on the second morning after my arrival here, I rode out to see the army which had lately arrived from the East Indies, under the command of Major-General Baird. The distance was about three miles, and the road beautiful. On one side was the Nile, and on the other gardens, in which were growing oranges lemons, bananas, dates, figs, and grapes. The army fortunately were under arms: it consisted of a regiment of native artillery, two corps of Sepoys, and four British regiments, the whole amounting to about four thousand men. The Sepoys were stout active-looking men, were extremely clean and well dressed, and had a very warlike appearance. The whole army was in a high state of discipline.

During my stay here I had an opportunity of seeing the funeral of a man who had died of the plague. The body was preceded by six or eight men singing a sort of psalm-tune: the words they used I did not at that time understand, but have since learned their interpretation to be, "There is but one God, and Mahomet is Prophet." A great number of women were following the corpse, who seemed to try which could make the most hideous noise. In this agreeable concert they were joined by every person they passed, and by all who accidentally met the procession. These boisterous lamentations, I was told, are only adopted when the deceased has been carried off by the plague. On other occasions they are conducted to the grave with very little ceremony. There are here church-yards and tomb-stones as in Europe."

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT is not, at present, my intention to enter fully into the history of the barrow or tumulus of the ancients, but only to point out a remarkable variety which I discovered in one I caused to be opened.

Dartmoor, a wild and waste tract of land, of great extent, in Devonshire, contains many hills of very considerable elevation, whose summits are crowned by a great number of barrows or tumuli, constructed with large blocks and fragments of granite (provincially termed moor-stone), every where met with in vast quantities.

On opening one, in the summer of 1802, of very large dimensions, nearly twenty feet high, I was struck with the great peculiarity of its formation. We began by opening the apex, and in this manner gradually descended nearly ten feet, when I was extremely surprised to meet with the natural karn, which had not been disturbed; fortunately, on further examination, we were enabled to get lower, by one of its sides, which exhibited a smooth surface (comparatively speaking), vertically placed: getting still lower, a most curious arrangement presented itself—a kind of cell or Kistvaen, formed by a number of columnar pieces of granite, having one end resting on a ledge of the natural karn, whilst the other was supported by a sort of wall of stones, piled on each other, of a semicircular shape, joining the rock at each extremity. Nothing was found in this cavity except a small quantity of dark coloured ashes, and some bony fragments, known to anatomists, by being the occipital bone of the cranium, and small portions of the radius and ulna, of the human body.

I have had several others opened in this neighbourhood, but never found any like the one under consideration. They were all of the general mode of construction, and differed only in the form of the Kistvaen, and nature of their contents; which were, in one or two instances, deserving particular notice. I shall not, however, trespass on the reader's patience by any further remark on them in this paper.

I do not recollect ever hearing of a barrow of a similar construction having been examined; but should I be mistaken, I have only to add, that this instance must be considered as a further confirmation of the varied structure of the barrow.

April 14, 1805. S.

For the Monthly Magazine.

GLEANINGS in NATURAL HISTORY.

No. I.

THE ARABIAN CAMEL.

IN the *Menagerie du Museum* at Paris there are two Arabian camels, which were given to the Republic, in the year 1798, by the Dey of Algiers. At the time of their arrival they were about three years of age. Their hair was almoſt white, except on the top of the hunch, where it was ſomewhat red. They are now become of a darker or greyiſh-red colour.—In Egypt the grey ones are thought the ſtrongeſt. There are ſome camels that are black and white, but they are very ſcarce. The male eats thirty pounds weight of hay in a day, and the female twenty: each of them is allowed a pail of water a day.

There are likewiſe in the Menagerie two Bactrian camels, each with two hunches on its back; and it is ſuppoſed that they are at leaſt fifty years of age.—They are both males, and were formerly employed on particular occaſions to draw a carriage. They always ſleep with their eyes open.—*La Ménagerie du Muſeum National d'Hiſtoire Naturelle.*

THE SLOW LEMUR.

Several of theſe little animals (not larger than a ſmall cat) have at different times been brought into England; and the collections both at the Tower of London and Exeter 'Change have frequently been enriched by them. In our climate it is neceſſary to keep them very warm; and ſo extremely tender are they, that no care or attention has hitherto been able to preſerve them in life for more than two or three years.—They have never been known to breed in this country. Their uſual food in confinement is bread and milk; but they are moſt fond of fruit. From their conſtant inclination to climbing, they are generally kept in high wire cages, ſimilar in ſhape to thoſe adopted for parrots; and during the greater part of their waking hours they amuſe themſelves in climbing round the ſides, and to the perches placed in different parts acroſs. They ſleep in the day rolled up ſomewhat like a ball, and regularly awake juſt as the evening begins to ſet in. Their eyes, like thoſe of a cat, ſhine in the dark. They are ſufficiently gentle to admit of perſons handling them; but whenever they are ſuddenly rouſed from ſleep, they ſnap at the fingers of the intruder with great appearance of ill-temper. By moſt of the keepers of wild-beaſts theſe animals are denominated *ſloths*. There are none at this time either in the Tower or at Exeter 'Change, but there is one at Brookes's Menagerie, Haymarket.

THE LION.

Claude Jannequin, in his Voyage to Senegal, relates a ſingular ſtory of a combat betwixt one of the Mooriſh chiefs and a lion, on the bank of the Niger, of which he ſtates himſelf to have been an eye-witneſs. This Prince took Jannequin and his ſuite to a place adjoining upon a large wood, much infeſted by wild beaſts, and directed them to mount into the trees. Then getting on his horſe, and taking along with him three ſpears and a dagger, he entered the wood, where he ſoon found a lion, which he wounded in the buttock. The enraged animal ſprang with great fury at his aſſailant, who, by a feigned flight, drew him where the company before whom he was to exhibit, were ſtationed. He then turned his horſe, and in a moment darted a ſecond ſpear at him, which pierced his body. He alighted, and the lion, now grown furious, advanced with open jaws to devour him, but he received the animal on the point of his third ſpear, which he forced into his gullet; then at one leap ſpringing acroſs his body, he cut open his throat with the dagger. In this conteſt the Moor exhibited ſo great a degree of agility and addreſs, that he received no other wound than a ſlight ſcratch on the thigh.

DOGS.

Theſe animals are ſo reſpected by many of the Mahometans, that, in ſome of the towns in the Levant, large endowments have often been given by will for the maintaining of a certain number of dogs and cats; and at Conſtantinople there are perſons regularly paid to ſee the intention of the donors put in execution of feeding them in the ſtreets. For this purpoſe, alſo, in ſeveral of the towns, people ſtation themſelves at the corners of the ſtreets to ſell victuals for dogs. Some of the Turks, out of charity, have them cured of wounds that they happen accidentally to receive, but particularly of the mange, with which theſe creatures are here miſerably afflicted towards the end of their life. Yet with all this attention and all this charity towards the animals, the Turks have a rooted deteſtation for them, and in a time of peſtilence they kill as many as they can find, imagining that it is theſe *unclean* creatures which infect the air.—*Tournefort's Voyage into the Levant, vol. ii. p. 62.*

THE

THE OSTRICH.

An ostrich that was kept in the *Ménagerie du Museum* at Paris, devoured in its food stones, pieces of metal, and various other things equally indigestible. This animal was known to take at one time near a pound weight of stones, pieces of copper and iron.

In the year 1801, a female ostrich, during two months, laid six eggs, three of which were without any shell. One of them, which was perfect, was as large as those laid by the animals in their native climates, was immediately weighed, and it was found equal to two pounds and fourteen ounces. Two of the eggs were cooked, and they were thought to be preferable in flavour to those of a poultry-hen.—*La Ménagerie du Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle.*

THE MOCKING-BIRD.

This well-known inhabitant of the woods of North America is said to be so shy, that if any person discover its nest, and only look at the eggs, it immediately forsakes it. The young ones require great care in being bred up in confinement. If they are taken from the mother, and put into a cage near the place where they are found, she feeds them for a few days; but seeing no hopes of setting them at liberty, she at last flies entirely away. It often happens that the young ones soon afterwards die, and doubtless in a great measure from the loss of their natural food. It is, however, a supposition among the the common people, that the last time the mother brings food, she finds means to poison them, in order the sooner to deliver them from from slavery and wretchedness. These birds remain all summer in the colonies, but retire in the autumn to the more southern parts of America, where they pass the winter months.—*Kalm's Travels into North America, vol.* i. *p.* 218.

THE FLAMINGO.

Dampier saw a few flamingos in the Cape de Verd Islands. He attempted to shoot some of them, but they were so shy and timid that he found this a very difficult thing to do. He informs us, that the flesh both of the old and young ones was very lean and black, yet that it was good eating, and neither tasted fishy, nor was otherwise unpleasant.

He says, that when many of them are standing together by the side of a pond, they have very much the appearance, at the distance of half or three quarters of a mile, of a brick wall, for their feathers are of the colour of new red bricks, and they often range themselves in strait lines.

The young ones are at first of a light grey, and, as their wing-feathers spring out, they become darker; but they do not attain their proper colour nor their usual beautiful shape till they are at least ten or eleven months old.—*Dampier's Voyages, vol.* i. *p.* 70.

THE AMERICAN COCK-ROACH.

Blatta Americana of Linnæus.

This, one of the most loathsome of all insects, swarms in most hot climates in the western parts of the world. They are so flat that they creep into every chest or drawer where they can find the least crevice. They gnaw woollen clothes of every description, but especially such as have had hair-powder on them. What is very remarkable, they will not touch silk of any kind. They frequently throw off their exterior skin; and after every change of this they appear fresh and young.—*Browne's Civil and Natural History of Jamaica, p.* 433.

The Americans know this species by the name of *kakkerlac.* It is sometimes brought over alive amongst clothes or merchandize in vessels from the West Indies into Europe. In the houses of many parts of America they often commit great depredations, from the immensity of their numbers, in gnawing and devouring both clothes and provisions, and it is extremely difficult to guard against the ravages of these destructive insects.—With respect to provisions, every thing that they run over contracts from them so nauseous a smell as to render them scarcely eatable.

According to the observations of Reaumur, these cock-roaches have a most formidable enemy in a large species of *sphex.* He says, that when one of these spheges encounters a cock-roach, it seizes it by the head, pierces its body with its poisonous sting, and afterwards carries it off into its hole. In this it has deposited its eggs, and the bodies of the cock-roaches serve the *larvæ* for food till they are able to attain their winged state.—*Histoire Naturelle des Insectes, par Tigny, vol.* v. *p.* 22.

Whence can the apparently ridiculous name of *cock-roach* be derived?

THE AMERICAN LOCUSTS.

Cicada Septendecim of Linnæus.

A writer in the Philosophical Transactions relates, that, about the middle of the

the ſeventeenth century, there were ſuch ſwarms of theſe inſects, that, in New England, for the ſpace of two hundred miles, they poiſoned and deſtroyed all the trees of that colony. Innumerable holes were ſeen in the ground out of which they had broke forth in the form of *larvæ*, or maggots. "Theſe (he ſays) being turned into winged inſects, had a kind of tail or ſting, which they ſtuck into the tree, and thereby envenomed and killed it."

In this laſt particular the writer is not altogether correct. The female inſects do pierce the tender branches of trees with the dart at the poſterior extremity of their bodies, depoſiting their eggs in the holes they thus form. But it is by the great voracity of theſe inſects in actually devouring the foliage that the moſt ſerious injuries are committed.

THE FLESH-FLY.

Muſca Vomitoria of Linnæus.

Lewenhoek has remarked, that the maggot, or *larva*, of the fleſh-fly arrives at its full growth, and is ready for changing into a chryſalid, in five days after it is hatched. This is one inſtance how extremely well all animals are adapted to their ſituation and peculiar mode of life. Were longer time neceſſary before the change takes place, moſt of the animals muſt neceſſarily die; for, being hatched in the ſummer, their food (which is fleſh) would become exhauſted, and they would have nothing left on which they could ſubſiſt. Moſt other maggots, whoſe food does not waſte ſo ſoon, continue for much longer periods before they undergo their change.—*Ray's Wiſdom of God in the Works of the Creation, p.* 144.

BUGS.

Cimex Lectularius of Linnæus.

It is not certain whether theſe inſects were firſt brought over into Europe from America, or into America from Europe. Many of the inhabitants of the New Continent look upon them as indigenous there; and in proof of their being ſo, ſay that they have often been found under the wings of different ſpecies of bats, where they had eaten through the ſkin very deep into the fleſh. It was believed that the bats got them in hollow trees, and had from thence brought them into the houſes, ſince in theſe they commonly fix themſelves cloſe to the walls, and creep into any little chinks which they can find. It ſeems, however, very probable, that, on the contrary, bats may have taken them originally from the chinks in the houſes where they have lodged, and not from the trees. Thus there ſeems about as much to be ſaid on one ſide as the other. and the matter ſtill remains in doubt.

THE BRIMSTONE YELLOW BUTTERFLY.

Papilio Rhamni of Linnæus.

This elegant inſect, if the weather happens to be mild, appears on wing towards the latter end of March. The female depoſits her eggs in April, moſtly on the buck-thorn (*Rhamnus Catharticus*), or wild roſe-buſh. The young caterpillars come into life a few days after; and as they increaſe in ſize they change their ſkins, generally at the end of about every fourteen days. They arrive at their full growth in the middle of June, and in a few days afterwards change into chryſalids. The butterflies that proceed from theſe are moſtly on wing about the laſt week in Auguſt. The caterpillars from the eggs of this breed are full fed before the end of September, when they go through their uſual metamorphoſes, and the chryſalids are perfected. In this ſtate they remain till the month of March following, when the warm days of that ſeaſon brings them on the wing.

This butterfly is ſufficiently common in a winged ſtate, but its caterpillars are very rarely to be met with.—*Lewin's Inſects of Great Britain, vol.* vi. p. 31.

CANCER MACROURUS.

In Mr. Bartram's Travels in North America, we have the following curious account of the contentions of this animal with ſome gold-fiſh:

"On my return towards the camp, I met my philoſophic companion Mr. Macintoſh, who was ſeated on the bank of a rivulet, highly entertained by a very ſingular exhibition, in which I participated with high reliſh. The waters at this place were ſtill and ſhoal, and flowed over a bed of gravel, juſt beneath a rocky rapid. In this eddy ſhoal were a number of little gravelly pyramidal hills (whoſe ſummits roſe almoſt to the ſurface of the water), very artfully conſtructed by this ſpecies of craw-fiſh, which inhabited them. Here ſeemed to be the citadel or place of retreat for the young ones againſt the ravages of their enemy the gold-fiſh.—Theſe in numerous bands continually infeſted them, except at ſhort intervals, when ſmall detachments of veteran craw-fiſh ſallied out upon them from their cells within the gravelly pyramids, at which time there was a brilliant ſight preſented.—The little gold-fiſh inſtantly fled on every ſide,

side, darted through the transparent waters like streams of lightning; some even sprang above the surface into the air; but all quickly returned to the charge, surrounding the pyramids as before on the retreat of the craw-fish. In this manner the war seemed to be continual."

The above craw-fish is not a Linnean species. Mr. Bartram calls its enemy a gold-fish. It is not, however, the Chinese fish generally known by this name, the *Cyprinus Auratus* of Linnæus.

THE GALERE.

Medusa Infundibulum of Linnæus?

This species of medusa is called Galere by the natives of some parts of the western coast of Africa. M. Adanson saw great quantities of it in the river Niger.—He says, that nothing can bear a nearer resemblance to a bladder with air, and painted a beautiful red, than the body of the galere. It has a funge upon its back, and eight arms under the belly, that descend, and serve it as it were to ballast the body, which floats along through the water, and is tossed to and fro by the winds and waves. This medusa is caustic to such a degree, that, when it is touched, a pain is immediately felt as if the hand were burnt. M. Adanson took one into his hand, by way of trial, and held it till he began to feel its effect.—This appeared externally by a little degree of redness, attended by a kind of pricking, and an inflammation which continued for four hours afterwards. By a very slight contact of the inflamed hand the pain was communicated to all the tender parts of the body, as the face and neck, but more especially to the eyebrows.—*Adanson's Voyage to Senegal and Goree.*

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT *of the* TRAVELS *between the* TROPICS *of* MESSRS. HUMBOLDT *and* BONPLAND, *in* 1799, 1800, 1801, 1802, 1803, *and* 1804. *By* J. C. DELAMETHERIE.

(*Continued from p. 558. No. 130.*)

M. HUMBOLDT set out from Batabano in March, 1801, coasting along the South side of the island of Cuba, and determining astronomically several points in that group of small isles called the King's Gardens, and the approaches to the port of Trinidad. A navigation which ought to have been only thirteen or fifteen days, was prolonged by currents beyond a month. The galliot was carried by them too far east, beyond the mouths of the Atracto. They touched at Rio Sinu, where no botanist had ever searched for plants; but they found it difficult to land at Carthagena, on account of the violence of the breakers of St. Martha. The galliot had almost gone to pieces near Giant's Point: they were obliged to save themselves towards the shore in order to anchor; and this disappointment gave M. Humboldt an opportunity of observing the eclipse of the moon on the 2d of March, 1801. Unfortunately they learned on this coast that the season for navigating the South Sea, from Panama to Guyaquil, was already too far advanced: it was necessary to give up the design of crossing the isthmus; and the desire of seeing the celebrated Mutis, and examining his immense treasures in natural history, induced M. Humboldt to spend some weeks in the forests of Turbaco, ornamented with *gustavia, toluifera, anacardium caracoli*, and the *Cavanillesia* of the Peruvian botanists; and to ascend in thirty-five days the beautiful and majestic river of the Magdalen, of which he sketched out a chart, though tormented by the mosquitoes, while Bonpland studied the vegetation, rich in *heliconia, psychostria, melastoma, myrodia*, and *dychotria emetica*, the root of which is the ipecacuanha of Carthagena.

Having landed at Honda, our travellers proceeded on mules, the only way of travelling in South America, and by frightful roads through forests of oaks, *melastoma* and *cinchona*, to Santa Fé de Bagota, the capital of the kingdom of New Grenada, situated in a beautiful plain 1360 toises above the level of the sea, and, in consequence of a perpetual spring temperature, abounding in the wheat of Europe and the sesamum of Asia. The superb collections of Mutis; the grand and sublime cataract of Tequendama, 98 toises or 588 feet in height; the mines of Mariquita, St. Ana, and Zipaguira; the natural bridge of Icononzo, two detached rocks which by means of an earthquake have been disposed in such a manner as to support a third; occupied the attention of our travellers at Santa Fé till September 1801.

Though the rainy season had now rendered the roads almost impassable, they set out for Quito; they re-descended by Fusagasuga, in the valley of Magdalena, and passed the Andes of Quindiu, where the snowy pyramid of Tolina rises amidst forests of *styrax passiflora* in trees, *bambusa*, and wax palms. For thirteen days they were obliged to drag themselves through horrid mud, and to sleep, as on the Orenoko, under the bare heavens, in woods

woods where they saw no vestiges of man. When they arrived, bare-footed, and drenched with continual rain, in the valley of the river Cauca, they stopped at Cathago and Buga, and proceeded along the province of Choco, the country of platina, which is found between rolled fragments of basaltes, filled with olivin and augite, green rock (the *grunstein* of Werner), and fossil wood.

They ascended by Caloto and Quilichao, where gold is washed, to Popayan, visited by Bouguer when he returned to France, and situated at the bottom of the snowy volcanoes of Puracé and Sotara, one of the most picturesque situations and in the most delightful climate of the universe, where Reaumur's thermometer stands constantly between 17 and 19 degrees. When they had reached, with much difficulty, the crater of the volcano of Puracé, filled with boiling water, which from the midst of the snow throws up, with a horrid roaring, vapours of sulphurated hydrogen, our travellers passed from Popayan by the steep cordilleras of Almaguer a Pasto, avoiding the contagious air of the valley of Patia.

From Pasto, a town situated at the bottom of a burning volcano, they traversed by Guachucal the high plateau of the province of Pastes, separated from the Pacific Ocean by the Andes of the volcano of Chili and Cumbal, and celebrated for its great fertility in wheat and the *erytroxylon Peruvianum*, called cocoa. At length, after a journey of four months on mules, they arrived at the towns of Ibarra and Quito. This long passage through the cordillera of the high Andes, at a season which rendered the roads impassable, and during which they were exposed to rains which continued seven or eight hours a day, encumbered with a great number of instruments and voluminous collections, would have been almost impossible, without the generous and kind assistance of M. Mendiunetta, viceroy of Santa Fé, and the baron de Carondelet, president of Quito, who, being equally zealous for the progress of science, caused the roads and the most dangerous bridges to be repaired on a route of 450 leagues in length.

Messrs. Humboldt and Bonpland arrived on the 6th of January 1802, at Quito, a capital celebrated in the annals of astronomy by the labours of La Condamine, Bouguer, Godin, and Don Jorge-Juan and Ulloa; justly celebrated also by the great amiableness of its inhabitants and their happy disposition for the arts. Our travellers continued their geological and botanical researches for eight or nine months in the kingdom of Quito; a country rendered perhaps the most interesting in the world by the colossal height of its snowy summits; the activity of its volcanoes, which in turns throw up flames, rocks, mud, and hydro-sulphureous water; the frequency of its earthquakes, one of which, on the 7th of February 1797, swallowed up in a few seconds nearly 40,000 inhabitants; its vegetation; the remains of Peruvian architecture; and, above all, the manners of its antient inhabitants.

After two fruitless attempts, they succeeded in twice ascending to the crater of the volcano of Pinchinca, where they made experiments on the analysis of the air; its electric charge, magnetism, hygroscopy, electricity, and the temperature of boiling water. La Condamine saw the same crater, which he very properly compares to the chaos of the poets; but he was there without instruments, and could remain only some minutes.

In his time this immense mouth, hollowed out in basaltic porphyry, was cooled and filled with snow: our travellers found it again on fire; and this intelligence was distressing to the town of Quito, which is distant only about four or five thousand toises. Here M. Humboldt was in danger of losing his life. Being alone with an Indian, who was as little acquainted with the crater as himself, and walking over a fissure concealed by a thin stratum of congealed snow, he had almost fallen into it.

Our travellers, during their stay in the kingdom of Quito, made several excursions to the snowy mountains of Antisana, Cotopaxi, Tunguragua, and Chimborazo, which is the highest summit of our earth, and which the French academicians measured only by approximation. They examined in particular the geognostic part of the cordillera of the Andes, respecting which nothing has yet been published in Europe; mineralogy, as we may say, being newer than the voyage of La Condamine, whose universal genius and incredible activity embraced every thing else that could be interesting to the sciences. The trigonometrical and barometrical measurements of M. Humboldt have proved that some of these volcanoes, and especially that of Tunguragua, have become considerably lower since 1753; a result which accords with what the inhabitants of Pellileo and the plains of Tapia have observed.

M. Humboldt found that all these large masses were the work of crystallization. "Every thing I have seen," says he in a letter,

letter to Delametherie, "in these regions, where the highest elevations of the globe are situated, have confirmed me more and more in the grand idea that you ... in your Theory of the Earth, ... complete work we have on that subject in regard to the formation of mountains. All the masses of which they consist have united according to their affinities by the laws of attraction, and have formed these elevations, more or less considerable in different parts on the surface of the earth, by the laws of general crystallization. There can remain no doubt in this respect to the traveller who considers without prejudice these large masses. You will see in our relations that there is not one of the objects you treat of which we have not endeavoured to improve by our labours."

In all these excursions, begun in January 1802, our travellers were accompanied by M. Charles Montufar, son of the Marquis de Selvalegre, of Quito, an individual zealous for the progress of the sciences, and who caused to be reconstructed, at his own expense, the pyramids of Sarouguier, the boundaries of the celebrated base of the French and Spanish academicians. This interesting young man, having accompanied M. Humboldt during the rest of his expedition to Peru and the kingdom of Mexico, proceeded with him to Europe. The efforts of these three travellers were so much favoured by circumstances, that they reached the greatest heights to which man had ever attained in these mountains. On the volcano of Antisana they carried instruments 2200, and on Chimborazo, June 23, 1802, 3300 feet higher than Condamine and Bouguer did on Corazon. They ascended to the height of 3036 toises above the level of the Pacific Ocean, where the blood issued from their eyes, lips, and gums, and where they experienced a cold not indicated by the thermometer, but which arose from the little caloric disengaged during the inspiration of air so much rarefied. A fissure eighty toises in depth and of great breadth prevented them from reaching the top of Chimborazo when they were distant from it only about 224 toises.

(*To be continued.*)

For the Monthly Magazine.

CONTRIBUTIONS *to* ENGLISH SYNONYMY.—NO. I.

SEVERAL of your Correspondents are asking questions about synonymy, as if they thought there was something to be done in the line. Instead of calling on Hercules (or, for this occasion, on Hermes), suppose we apply our shoulders to the wheel.

The word *synonym* is compounded of the Greek preposition συν, *sum*, and ονομα, *nomen*: it means, therefore, a fellow-name. Those words are termed *synonymous* which describe like things by other names. *To synonimize* is to express one thought in different terms. *Synonymy* is the use of synonyms.

Some languages, like the Greek and German, are self-derived. When they have occasion to designate fresh objects, they do it by joining, in a new and definitive manner, terms already in use. They have been taught, for instance, to name the elements of modern chemistry by internal resources—*oxygen, sauerstoff.* In such languages no two words are equipollent; no distinct expressions have quite the same signification. Other languages, like the English, have been formed by the confluence of several tongues. Some Gothic dialect (the Caledonian, probably), forms the basis of the English speech; and the French, which, with the Italian and Spanish, may be considered as a Latin dialect, has mixed with it so abundantly, that it depends on a writer's choice whether the northern or southern diction shall predominate. In such languages many words are wholly equivalent; when the radical meaning is one, and the metaphorical application analogous, any distinction is merely oral. *Freedom, happiness*, are Gothic terms; *liberty, felicity*, are Latin terms; which are not merely similar, but identical, in meaning.

Cicero, the greatest artist in composition, willingly employed himself in the discrimination of synonyms; and Quintilian, who writes on rhetoric, has occasionally digressed to examine them: but the first book expressly consecrated to the appreciation of synonyms is a Greek work of Ammonius, the son of Hermias, who flourished in the sixth century. The original edition of this treatise is appended to a Greek Dictionary, printed at Venice in 1597: it was edited, with the works of other grammarians, at Leyden, by Valkenaer, in 1739; and published apart at Erlangen, in 1787, by a namesake of the author, under the title Αμμονιε, περι ομοιων και διαφορων λεξεων.

Among the *Auctores Linguæ Latinæ*, collected by Dionysius Gothofredus, there is a chapter of synonymy, picked from ancient grammarians. Several moderns—Popma, Richter, Braun, Dumesnil, Hill—have compiled, in this department

ment of Latin philology, additional materials.

The first regular treatise of the moderns exclusively consecrated to the comparison of vernacular synonyms, is that of Girard; the publication of which obtained for him a seat among the academicians of France. The first edition is dated 1718; an enlarged edition, 1747. This work is generally known; it has rather the merit of setting a good example than of setting it well: the refinements of usage he finds out or makes out, and records them with liveliness and with perspicuity; but he omits to analyze the causes of his results, and never seeks in historical etymology for the reasons which attach to the several synonyms distinct accessory ideas. This work was republished in 1776, with additional articles, by Beauzée. Other supplementary matter occurs in the Encyclopedy: a further Treatise on French Synonyms, by the more careful Roubaud, appeared in 1787 at Berlin.

At Bologna, in 1732, were published *Sinonimi ed aggiunti Italiani raccoli da Carlo Costanzo Rabbi*, of which a second augmented edition was given at Venice in 1764, by Alessandro Maria Bandiera.—This work has value as a record of the usage of the time; but usage has little to do with the proper application of a definable word.

Dr. Trusler published in London, in 1766, a partial abstract of Girard's work. Those words which were common to the French and English languages, and which retained in both the same relative value, were numerous enough to supply a large stock of translated articles. These were interspersed with original definitions of some contiguous terms peculiar to ourselves. His neat and useful, though not wholly trust-worthy, book attained a second edition in 1783. It will not be superseded by the subsequent, but inferior, attempt of Mrs. Piozzi.

In 1783, also, was printed at Berlin, a second edition of Stosch's Essay toward defining German Words of like Meaning. Without Girard's dexterous choice of examples, which makes instruction both amuse and tell, the German synonymist has produced a work of fuller and sounder information. It is scholastic, diffuse, and too metaphysical; but it frequently explains the reason of the collected facts. Without the etymological method of Stosch, it is impossible to appreciate usage; to discern how much is unalterable in habit; or in what direction one may slide into untried propriety. So much of meaning as inheres in the radical and primary signification of a word is necessarily immortal; but that which has accrued from casual application soon dies out and disappears.

Eberhard, another German philologist, published at Halle, in 1802, a more extensive *Synonymicon* of his language. He has improved on the previous labours of Stosch, by condensing them, by consulting the masterly Dictionary of Adelung for corrective and additional matter, and by the composition of many wholly new articles. Yet perhaps he has reasoned too much *a posteriori* from usage—too little *a priori* from etymology; he has oftener stated the *what* than the *why* of practice; and sharpens instinct instead of unfolding reason.

Our English books of synonymy might be improved by an approximation to the foreign models; they might combine the research of Stosch with the observation of Girard; and involve a range of terms coextensive with the contents of the eight volumes of Eberhard. It is not the purpose of this your Correspondent to attempt a task which would require attainments so various, sagacity so alert, and industry so persevering: but he aspires occasionally to be one of many in assisting to collect and distinguish the resembling words of British writ.

Both Dr. Trusler and Mrs. Piozzi have begun their books with the synonyms of *to abandon*, probably from a motive of alphabetic classification. Let us undertake, for a first experiment, the same set of words. Some addition may be made to the list of terms; and it will in general be more expedient to arrange foremost those of Gothic, and next those of Latin origin.

1. To give up.—2. To forsake.—3. To leave.—4. To yield.—5. To abandon.—6. To desert.—7. To quit.—8. To cede.—9. To resign.—10. To neglect.—11. To relinquish.—12. To surrender.

1. *To give up* is to give in an attitude which announces the superiority of the receiver. It implies, therefore, surrender, humiliating if not unwilling cession, loss and sacrifice:—

Give up your sword.—He gives up London to reside wholly on the estate in the country: his family is become so large that it would be imprudent to keep two houses.—They give up their places at present only to curry favour with the prince's party.—That fellow is given up to every vice.

There

There is an unclerical sentiment and a harsh metaphor of Stillingfleet:

"If any be given up to believe lies, some must be given up to tell them."

It would have been better to omit the preposition *up*, which is here redundant.

2. *Forsake* is derived from a low-dutch verb, collateral with the English *to seek*, in comparison with the inseparable preposition * *for*, which has a privative meaning. *To forsake*, then, signifies originally *not to seek*, or to desist from seeking; and *forsaken* that which is sought no longer:—

He forsakes his mistress.—His mistress is forsaken.—Last summer you came every week to London; but now you quite forsake it. Thou didst deliver us from the hands of lawless enemies, most hateful forsakers of God.

Forsaken of all good; visited no more by the virtues. These are natural expressions. There is on the contrary, an apparent straining in Dryden's metaphor:

When e'en the flying sails were seen no more,
Forsaken of all sight, she left the shore;

but this arises from the equivocal use of the word *sight*, which here means a spectacle, a thing seen, and not the sense of seeing.

3. *Leave* seems to be derived from the same root as the high-dutch *laufen*, which means *to run away*: it is perhaps allied with the Anglo-Saxon *hleapan*. In its earlier forms this † verb is applied not only to animal movements but to the flow of streams, and was of old neuter, the accusative being usually governed by the preposition *behind*:—

The unthankful man will leave his deliverer behind in danger.—The Thames leaves Buckinghamshire behind, above Staines. He left his shield behind, before Troy.—He leaves a deal of property behind.

But this preposition being of awkward use, we are got to say:—

He that is of an unthankful mind will leave him in danger that delivered him.—The Thames leaves Buckinghamshire above Staines.—He left his shield before Troy.—He leaves a deal of property.

4. *Yield*. From *gold*, money, by a vowel-change common in Gothic verbs, comes *geldan*, to pay in money, to produce in value; and hence one *to yield*:—

Strabo tells us, the mines at Carthagena yielded daily to the value of twenty-five thousand drachms.

——— I the praise
Yield thee, so well thou hast this day purvey'd.

In the two preceding examples the primary and the metaphorical sense of this verb are correctly applied: but it is not easy to account for all the instances of its employment.

There is a want of the natural in this expression of Locke:—

"If you take the idea of white which one parcel of snow yielded yesterday to your sight, and another idea of white from another parcel of snow you see to-day, and put them together in your mind, they run into one."

Beside the verb already noticed, meaning *to afford*, there is another *yield* derived from the Anglo-Saxon *yldan*, to let go, to desist, to delay. This verb seems to have been antithetic with *to wield*, and to have been a term of the armourers: *wield*—*yield* answering nearly to *take hold*, *let go*.

He yields not in his fall,
But fighting dies.

——— Immortal hate
And courage never to submit or yield.

——— Often did I strive
To yield the ghost.

A distinct spelling ought to have been preserved: the former verb should have been written without the *i*, *to yeeld*; in which form Chaucer employs it: *God yelde you* for *God reward you*. It would not appear affected even now to write *yeeld*.

5. *Abandon* is derived from the French *abandonner*, a concretion of the words *donner à ban*, to give up to public blame. This phrase was used in early times both in a civil and a religious sense; for we read of the ban of the empire for civil interdict, and of the ban of the kirk for ecclesiastic excommunication. To abandon them is to expose to that desertion which resulted from formal and public denuntiation; to forsake with solemnity. It ought

* This privative inseparable preposition also occurs in *forbear*, *forget*, *forgo*, *forlorn*, *forswear*, *forworn*, &c. Some writers ignorantly confound this preposition with *fore*, and spell *forego*. To forego is to go before; and to forgo is to go without.

† Examples occur of a verb *to leave* derived from *leaf*, the green petal of a plant; but, for distinction's sake, this should be spelled *to leaf*.—If not kept back by cold, they leaf about the solstice.—Open before him the two-leaft (two-leaved) gates.

ought to be nearly equivalent, as Johnſon obſerves, with *diis devovere* :—

Unbleſt, abandoned to the wrath of Jove.
The paſſive Gods beheld the Greeks defile
Their temples, and abandon to the ſpoil
Their own abodes.

Shakeſpeare's *If ſhe be ſo abandon'd to her ſorrow*, is a ſtrong metaphor.—It is a hyperbolical one to ſay, *a man abandons all hope of regaining the good graces of his miſtreſs* : but warm paſſions tend to hyperbole.

An abandoned man is (1) one who experiences moral intolerance, (2) one who merits moral intolerance. But this laſt ſenſe, however uſual, is nearly indefenſible ; it would, on the contrary, be correct to ſay, His perſon is in cuſtody of the bailiff, and his furniture abandoned to auction.

(To be continued.)

For the Monthly Magazine.

EPIGRAMS, FRAGMENTS, *and* FUGITIVE PIECES, *from the* GREEK.—*(Continued from page 545, No. 130.)*

NO. VI. PART III.

IT is a melancholy and ſtriking ſtory, and it well accords with theſe gloomy uncomfortable ideas to which the ancient philoſophers, as well as poets, too much ſurrendered themſelves, which Plato relates of Agamedes and Trophonius, who, after building the Temple of Apollo, having prayed for ſome ſpecial inſtance of the God's regard, and being aſſured that their prayer was granted, fell aſleep and awaked no more. Of the ſame nature is the well-known ſtory of Cleobis and Biton, who drew the chariot of their mother, the Prieſteſs of the Sun, at Argos.

Of the many poſitive evils to which human life is ſubject, and the frequency and variety of which appear to juſtify in a great meaſure the melancholy complaints and gloomy fancies of the ancients on this ſubject, old-age holds the foremoſt rank with its concomitant curſes.

"Exult, oh man, in the ſtrength of thy youth! (ſays Oſſian) Age is dark and unlovely." The ſame ſentiment is dilated by Mimnermus, in the moſt beautiful fragment that ſurvives to us of his works. The principal recommendation to the indulgence of love and pleaſure among the writers of "the olden time," was drawn from the ſhort duration of the ſpace allowed to it by Nature. Mimnermus was a philoſopher as well as poet. His effuſions were not thoſe of fancy and of genius merely, but the reſults of profound deliberation and the ſerious doctrines which he delivered to his followers.* He was the inventor of elegy, a ſpecies of poetry to which (in its original uncorrupted ſtate) the moſt noble and honourable qualities were aſcribed, which (as Biſhop Lowth *De Sacrâ Poeſi Hebr.* obſerves) was "wiſe, holy, ſevere ; the guide of life, the miſtreſs of morality ; the the conductre's of ſtates, the forerunner of virtue." The verſes referred to, are the following :

Τίς δὲ βίος τί δὲ τερπνὸν ἄτερ χρυσέης Ἀφροδίτης;

Oh what is life by golden love unbleſt ?
Be mine, ere then, eternally to reſt !
The furtive kiſs (ſoft pledge) and genial tye
Are flow'rs of youth that, paſſing, ſmile and die.
Old-age ſucceeds, and dulls each finer ſenſe,
When all we hope at moſt is reverence.
Age brings misfortune clearer to our view,
And choaks the ſpring whence all our joys we drew,
And ſcatters frowns, and thins the ſilvery hair,
Hateful to youth, unlovely to the fair.****
**** Ah me! alike o'er youth and age I ſigh,
Impending age, and youth that haſtens by.
Swift as a thought the flying moments roll,
Swift as a racer ſpeeds to reach the goal.
How rich, how happy the contented gueſt
Who leaves the banquet ſoon, and ſinks to reſt!
Damps chill my brow, my pulſes fluttering beat,
Whene'er the vig'rous pride of youth I meet,
Pleaſant and lovely ;—hopeful to the view
As golden viſions, and as tranſient too.
But ah! no terrors ſtop, nor vows aſſuage,
The coming gloom of unrelenting age.

Homer, ſpeaking of Amphiaraus, the prophet who attended Adraſtus to the ſiege of Thebes, ſays,

Τὸν περὶ κῆρι φίλει Ζεὺς τ' αἰγίοχος καὶ Ἀπόλλων
Παντοίῃ φιλότητ' οὐδ' ἵκετο γήραος οὐδόν.

"He was beloved by Jupiter and Apollo with ſuperior affection ; and he never reached the threſhold of old-age." The ſame great poet has given us, in his Odyſſey, one of the moſt complete and affecting pictures of the weakneſs, melancholy, and "wretchedneſs" of an unhappy old-age that can be imagined, in the character of Laertes. Two lines of Menander, preſerved

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* The peculiar doctrines of Mimnermus, perhaps the very poem I am now illuſtrating, were alluded to in the well-known lines of Horace :

Si, Mimnermus uti cenſet, ſine amore jociſque
Nil eſt jucundum, vivas in amore jociſque.

erved by Stobæus, are moſt exquiſitely ad and feeling. They contain the remonſtrance* of an old man who has long ſince forgotten the taſte of happineſs, and, in a ſort of gloomy reconciliation to evil, ceaſed to feel the abſence of it. His recollection is ſuddenly arouſed by ſome expreſſions of thoſe around him, and he exclaims, "I am a miſerable old man, one who had begun to forget his ſufferings, and you have refreſhed my memory, and cauſed me to become a ſecond time unhappy."

. . . . . . Neſſun maggior dolore
Che ricordarſi del tempo felice
Nella miſeria! DANTE, *Inferno.* c. iii.

Theſe are obſervations very commonly to be found in the pathetic poems of the Greek writers, and they ſtill, perhaps, occaſion the moſt melancholy ſenſations that even our better philoſophy can experience.

Optima quæque Dies miſeris mortalibus ævi
Prima fugit, ſubeunt morbi, *triſtisque ſenectus,*
Et labor, & duri rapit inclementia mortis.

Yet ſuch the deſtiny of all on earth;
So flouriſhes and fades majeſtic man.
Fair is the bud his vernal morn brings forth,
[illegible] foſtering gales awhile the nurſing
[illegible]an— * * *
* * * Borne on the ſwift, though ſilent, wings of Time,
Old Age comes on a-pace to ravage all the clime. BEATTIE'S *Minſtrel.*

An epigram of two lines by Lucillius, ſhews in one view, and in the ſtrongeſt manner, the melancholy ideas which the decline of life preſented to the minds of the ancients, and the contempt in which they held that fond attachment, or natural weakneſs, which clings to life even among calamities the moſt oppreſſive and in ſituations the moſt unhappy.

Εἴ τις γηράσας ζῆν εὔχεται.

When for long-life the old man pours his pray'rs,
Grant, Jove, an endleſs life of growing years!

The pain which is generally found in this life to tread cloſe on the heels of our greateſt pleaſures, is another very fertile ſubject for complaints of human miſery.

Αἱ γὰρ ἡδοναὶ
Οὐκ ἐπὶ σφῶν αὐτῶν ἐμπορεύονται, ἀλλ' ἀκολουθοῦσ' αὐταῖς
Λῦπαι καὶ πόνοι. . . . . ANTIPHANES.

Nay, the very pleaſures we enjoy are often ſnares in our way to entrap us into miſery. "*Munera iſta Fortunæ putatis? Inſidiæ ſunt.*" SENECA.—Under the influence of ſickneſs and pain, what a wretched animal is man! But when the raging peſtilence ſeizes on a whole people, when private calamities are ſwallowed up in one great public ruin, how truly terrible is the picture! how humiliating the aſpect of human nature! Then all is awful, gloomy, ſuſpenſe, and horror. The voice of chearfulneſs is diſguſting and repulſive. The admonitions of philoſophy can ſcarcely be felt or heard.

Κήδεα μὲν στονόεντα.
(ARCHILOCUS *apud* STOB.)

Oh Pericles! in vain thou ſpread'ſt the feaſt,
To drive away the heart's unwelcome gueſt,
When o'er the ſtate diſeaſe and death impend,
And heaven's high arch the people's clamours rend!
Like the wild billows of the deeps profound,
The tide of peſtilence rolls wide around.
Their boſoms ſwell with pangs unfelt before—
But yet th' immortal Gods reſerve in ſtore
E'en for their fierceſt ills a ſovereign cure,
With patient ſouls thoſe evils to endure.
Heav'n's vengeance will not always laſt—If we
Now weep in blood our nature's miſery,
Soon ſhall the heavy ſcale of evil turn,
And our full draught augment another's urn;
Oh! ſuffer then the common trials ſent,
And caſt away your womaniſh lament.

Poverty is of itſelf an evil ſufficiently diſtreſſing, and hard to be endured. The poor man has need of the ſmiles and attentions and protection of the favourites of fortune; of encouragements to induſtry and incentives to hope for better things. How pernicious is the tendency of the following ſentiment preſerved in a paſſage of Menander's:

For mere ſubſiſtence hard indeed was he
Who train'd the beggar's hand to induſtry;
For hence the wretch who builds, or ploughs the ſoil,
Prolongs a life of poverty by toil.
The grave alone to quiet opes the door,
And breaks the fetters of the wearied poor.

But it would be endleſs to quote to our purpoſe the many paſſages in the Greek writers reſpecting the evils of poverty.—The *Anthologia* furniſhes us, among ſeveral, with the following epigram on the ſubject, which, notwithſtanding its want of

* A great proportion of theſe little poems conſiſt of a ſingle thought ſuggeſted by the feeling and cloathed in the language of the moment; and, when thus conſidered, even the moſt ſimple among them, and ſome (which, to the faſtidious or undiſtinguiſhing, may

of ornament, ſpeaks at leaſt the true language of the heart:

Ω δειλη πενιη.

Oh Poverty, how long wilt thou delay,
  Unbidden inmate, with thy hoſt at ſtrife?
Fly to ſome other dome, nor always ſtay,
  The ſad unſought companion of my life.

Tyrtæus, in a moſt ſpirited and feeling paſſage of his Elegies, beautifully contraſts the lengthened ſufferings of want and baniſhment, of the exiled wanderer who is reduced to ſupport an aged parent, a tender wife, a helpleſs offspring, in a foreign land by beggary, with an honourable though premature death on the field of battle.

Την δ' αυτε προλιποντα πολιν κ̓ πιονας αγρυς
Πτωχευειν παντων 'ες' 'ανιηροτατον, &c.

But all the miſeries we have juſt enumerated are of ſcarce any importance when weighed in the balance with thoſe which man brings upon himſelf by his own folly, perverſeneſs, and crimes. It is with ſome appearance of reaſon, when theſe circumſtances are taken into conſideration, that he is repreſented as inferior to the brute creation both in ſenſe and in enjoyment. It is accordingly thus that the moral poet Menander reproves his vice and vanity:

'Απαντα τα Ζω' 'εςι μακαριωτερα.

Sure ev'ry animal that creeps the earth
Is far more bleſt than thoſe of human birth.
Vain man the boaſt of reaſon muſt reſign—
That empty boaſt, laborious aſs, be thine.
Wretched by fate, thy lot doth Heav'n beſtow,
And never wert thou to thyſelf a foe.
But we, if ever Jove in pity ſpares,
Forge for ourſelves unneceſſary cares.
If any ſneeze, we grieve—at Satire's ſmile,
Or Calumny's rude breath, our ſpirits boil.
Our coward-ſouls ſtart at an empty dream—
We ſhrink and tremble at the night-bird's ſcream.
The Soul's contentions, mad Ambition's ſtrains,
Opinion's dogmas, Law's inglorious chains,
Are but the modes our fertile minds create
To add new pangs to every ſting of Fate.

The following epigram by Palladas preſents a moſt mournful image of the pilgrimage through this "vale of tears."

In tears I drew life's earlieſt breath,
In tears ſhall give it back to death,
And all my paſt quick-fleeting years
Have been one varied ſcene of tears.
Oh race, for ever doom'd to mourn,
To weakneſs, pain, and miſery born!
Then driv'n to unknown ſhades away,
To aſhes burnt, reſolv'd to clay!

So much is there in the mere taſteleſsneſs of exiſtence, the vacuum, the ſatiety, the diſguſt which enjoyment leaves behind it. But when to this is added the long catalogue of evils which life affords, we find ample room for the indulgence of thoſe melancholy fancies and gloomy images with which the writings of the ancients abound. They felt the univerſal influence of ſorrow on all ages and conditions.

Nor infant innocence, nor childiſh tears,
  Nor youthful wit, nor manly pow'r,
    Nor politic old-age,
Nor virgin's pleading, nor the widow's pray'rs,
  Nor lowly cell, nor lofty tow'r,
    Nor prince, nor peer, nor page,
Can 'ſcape this common blaſt, or curb her ſtormy rage.

QUARLES's *Emblems.*

After ſo many inſtances of the melancholy which predominates in all the ancient poetry on the ſubject of human life, it may be expected that a few epigrams or minor poems of a contrary nature ſhould be brought forward to enliven the gloom in which we find ourſelves involved. But it is truly ſurpriſing how very few of a general nature are to be found in the *Anthologia*, or among the fragments of the dramatic writers, and thoſe few will appear better placed in ſome of my future papers, eſpecially as this has already ſpun itſelf out to, I fear, a tedious length. The following, aſcribed to Metrodorus, may however, claim inſertion here.

Whatever path of life you chuſe to tread,
  Praiſe and wiſe deeds the active ſenate yields;
At home is reſt, to crown your grateful bed;
  Great Nature leads her Graces o'er the fields.

The ſea invites with golden views of gain,
  And riches ſpread in foreign lands your fame;
If poor, you unobſerv'd can want ſuſtain,
  Content with penury unallied to ſhame.

If married, bleſt and honour'd is your ſtate;
  If ſingle, you are bleſt becauſe you're free;
The father joys, no cares the childleſs wait,
  In youth is ſtrength, in grey hairs dignity.
Then falſe the lay that bids thee hate to live,
Since ev'ry form of life can pleaſure give.

Yet

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may appear deſtitute of taſte, and almoſt of meaning) will have their peculiar merit and beauty. Of this nature evidently is the epigram here tranſlated.

Yet even this is an exact parody on another poem written by Posidippus, and was only made as an exercise of wit, and as the indulgence of an idle moment.—The reverse of the picture will immediately bring us back where we were before.

What path of life can man desire to tread?
Strife and unworthy deeds the senate yields,
At home black cares are seated on your bed,
And never-ending labour haunts the fields.

Terrors and tempests rule the boisterous main,
The wealthy traveller fears and dangers claim;
But crowds of ills the needy must sustain,
Hunger and toil, and insolence and shame.

If married, cares corrode the marriage state;
If single, joyous gloom is all thy fee;
The father, plagues—the childless, sorrows wait;
Folly 's in youth, in age new infancy.
The only choice of wishes life can give,
Is, ne'er to have been born, or then have ceas'd to live.*

A fragment of Antiphanes, preserved by Stobæus, contains the following sentiment:

Man never willingly embrac'd his fate,
But oft reluctant, in life's golden hours,
Is downward dragg'd, by Charon's gloomy hate,
From his glad banquets and his roseate bowers.

This presents a lively picture of the gloomy notions of the ancients respecting death. How dreadful, then, must be the sufferings of life, when even death itself is considered by them in the light of a refuge and a blessing! That this was not the mere imagination of a poetical mind, a fancy that would shrink from the actual trial, appears from the frequency of suicide among the ancients. The most trivial circumstances, the most transient feelings, seem to have occasioned and justified it. Speusippus killed himself to get rid of the dropsy, after hearing the speech of Diogenes, whom he bade good-morrow, and who thereupon said, "No good-morrow to you, who can bear to live in such a state." Athenæus records the story of two young Athenians, Antocles and Epicles, who, having made an agreement to live together, spent all their substance in the excess of voluptuousness, and then put an end to their lives by pledging each other in a bowl of hemlock-juice at their last feast. A story somewhat similar, but worked up with circumstances of singular horror, appeared some years since in the Antijacobin Review, of some German gentlemen who had entered into such another confederacy to destroy themselves. Callimachus has left us an epigram on the death of a young man, a native of Ambracia, who killed himself after reading Plato's book on the Immortality of the Soul. The story is taken notice of by Cicero (Tusc. Disp. I.)

Εἴπ[illegible] Ἥλιε χαῖρε.

Cleombrotus, upon the rampart's height,
Bade the bright sun farewel, then plung'd to night.
The cares of life to him were yet unknown;
Gay were his hours, his days unclouded shone;
But Plato's word had fir'd his youthful eye,
And fix'd his soul on immortality.

We have many instances, in ancient history, of that fatal precipitancy which hurries men sometimes to the commission of this desperate act to avoid only expected evils, or to get rid of merely fancied ones. It was such a death by which Brutus and Cassius were swept off from the theatre of the world. I saw a short time ago in Montaigne a singular anecdote of the same nature connected with a signal event in modern history. The Duke d'Enghien, who commanded at the battle of Cerisoles, attempted twice during that day to put an end to his life on account of advantages apparently gained by the enemy; but being fortunately prevented from executing his purpose, he afterwards gained a complete victory.

Suicide was, however, even by the ancients, considered as a crime, and to be punished as such in another world.

Proxima deinde tenent mæsti loca qui sibi Lethum
Insontes peperêre manu, lucemque perosi
Projecêre animas.* Æn. lib. vi.

Plato (*de Legibus*) allows but three reasonable causes of suicide; public trial, unavoidable and dreadful change of fortune, and insupportable disgrace. The speech of the Spartan king Cleomenes (recorded by Plutarch in his Life) to one who advised him to kill himself after his defeat by Antigonus, was dictated by real courage and nobleness of soul.

But what must that poor man have suffered, in what scenes of agonizing distress must he have borne a part, who forsook the

* Vid. Opening of Kotzebue's Travels to Paris.

* Vid. Somn. Scipionis.

the busy crowds of the city, and in gloom and solitude consigned himself alive to his sepulchre? a mode of death in comparison to which,

"The weariest and most loathed worldly life
That age, ache, penury, imprisonment,
Can lay on nature, were a paradise?"

A few lines by an anonymous poet record the fate of a man thus miserable.

Γηραϊ ϗ πενιῃ τετρυμενος.

By years and misery worn, no hand to save
With some poor pittance from a desperate grave,
With the small strength my wretched age supplied,
I crawl'd beneath this lonely pile and died.
Screen'd from the scoff of pride, and grandeur's frown,
In this sad spot I laid my sufferings down,
Revers'd the laws of death, the common doom,
And, while my life-blood flow'd, forestall'd the tomb.

On a general review of this melancholy subject, it is almost impossible to conclude otherwise than with Menander, that

A flattering mask the seeming-happiest wear,
—Within, man's universal lot they bear.

And with Homer, that care and trouble is the unchanging decree pronounced against the human race, and that happiness is nowhere but in heaven.

῾Ως γαρ ᾿επεκλωσαντο Θεοι δειλοισι βροτοισι
Ζωειν ᾿αχνυμενυς· ᾿αυτοι δε τ᾿ ᾿ακηδεες ᾿εισι.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I READ with pleasure in your Magazine for March, p. 115, an interesting article on the Origin and Classes of Surnames, in which your Correspondent H. R. expresses a wish to have pointed out to him any work written upon this subject. Subjoined to a book, entitled "*Nomenclator Geographicus, per Thomas Gore, Armigerum,*" Oxon. 1667, in 8vo. appears, by the same compiler, a "Series Alphabetica Latino-Anglica Nominum Gentilitiorum, sive Cognominum plurimarum Familiarum, quæ multos per annos in Angliâ floruêre: e libris quâ Manuscriptis, quà Typis excusis, aliisque Antiquorio Ævi Monumentis Latinis collecta."—At the commencement of the work is given an "Elenchus Authorum" cited in this Nomenclator, comprising near one hundred names. Though this may not exactly meet the idea of H. R. yet as it may assist to elucidate the etymology of English surnames, I beg leave to mention it to him through the medium of your Magazine. I think I have heard that the Nomenclator above-mentioned has been republished with considerable additions.—It is a compilation useful to refer to when reading any of our early historical works written in the Latin language. But, from a scarce work by Verstegan, intitled, "Restitution of Decayed Intelligence," in 4to. 1634, H. R. would doubtless receive much curious information on this subject.

J. G.

For the Monthly Magazine.

A CHEMICAL EXAMINATION *of the* EFFECTS *of different* MORDANTS *in* DYING COTTON *of a* RED COLOUR. *By* CITIZEN J. A. CHAPTAL.

THE progress of dying, like that of every other art, has hitherto been greatly retarded by an attachment to long established modes and practices. A month, for example, is deemed scarcely sufficient to obtain what is termed a beautiful Adrianople red, and in which soda, oil, gall-nuts, sulphate of alumine, sumach, blood, the gastric juice, madder, soap, nitro-muriate of tin, &c. are all successively employed. In order to produce either a rapid or certain improvement in any art whatever, instead of the indiscriminate adoption of complicated processes, without regard to any just theory, all our operations ought to be founded on simple principles, and with which we can compare the results of our labours. Chemistry is now sufficiently advanced to furnish such fundamental principles; and these ought to be to the artist what formulæ are to the mathematician. In order to illustrate these observations, I shall, in the following Paper, examine, upon chemical principles, the action of the three principal mordants, oil, nut-galls, and alumina, employed in dying cotton of a red colour.

It is well known, that unless cotton be previously impregnated with oil, it does not permanently preserve the red tint imparted to it by madder. The red hue which we apply by printing does not possess nearly the same degree of fixity, since it cannot resist the action of soda. In order to subject the cotton to this preliminary operation, we form a cold saponaceous liquor composed of oil and a weak solution of soda.

The only advantage attending the use of the alkaline lixivium is, so to dilute and divide the oil, that it may be uniformly applied to every part of the cotton.

It

It is proper here to remark, that, in place of soda, pot-ash, which is sold at a much cheaper rate, may be employed to answer the same purpose.

It follows, from these principles, that unless the soda and oil possess certain qualities, they cannot be employed with advantage.

It is necessary that the soda be caustic, and contain little or no muriate.

Lime cannot be employed to render it caustic, as it spoils its colour. Its causticity must be the effect of calcination.

The carbonate of soda, and that which contains much muriate, combine very imperfectly with oil; consequently neither soda in an efflorescent state, nor the impure soda of commerce, can be employed for this dye.

The choice of the oil is equally essential as that of the soda.

If the oil be of a good quality, it will perfectly incorporate with the alkaline lixivium, and remain in a state of permanent combination with it.

The most proper oil for this purpose is not that which is pure, but, on the contrary, contains a considerable portion of the extractive principle.

The first does not remain in a state of combination with the alkaline lixivium. It requires even that the ley should be stronger; a circumstance which does not allow the dyer to regulate the subsequent operations.

The second enters into a more intimate and durable union, and requires only a weak ley of one or two degrees of strength.

The necessity of an intimate and permanent incorporation of the oil and alkali must be evident, if we reflect that the ley is merely used to divide, dilute, and convey the oleaginous fluid uniformly into all the parts of the cotton; for if the oil be not well incorporated, the cotton passed through the mordant will seize on the oil unequally, and hence the colour must be bad.

The whole art in producing an uniform and consistent colour consists in the choice of good oil, and in a proper proportion of soda.

It follows, moreover, from these principles, that the oil ought to be in excess, and not in a state of perfect saturation; for otherwise it would abandon the stuff, and the colour be rendered flat.

When the cotton is properly impregnated with oil, it is subjected to the operation of galling. Hence the use of nut-galls has many advantages. First, The acid which they contain decomposes the saponaceous liquor with which the cotton is impregnated, and fixes the oil upon the stuff. Secondly, The peculiar character that galls possess, predisposes the cotton to imbibe the colouring principle. Thirdly, The astringent principle combines with the oil, and forms a compound which blackens on drying, is little soluble in water, and has the greatest affinity with the colouring principle of madder.

An example of this last combination is furnished by mixing a decoction of nut-galls with a solution of soap.

Hence it is evident, from these principles, 1. That other astringents cannot supply the place of galls, in whatever proportion they may be employed.—2. That the galls should be used as warm as possible, in order that the decomposition may be rapid and complete.—3. That the galled cotton should be dried expeditiously, to prevent its acquiring a blackish hue, which would injure the brilliancy of the red colour we wish to impart to it.—4. That we ought to choose dry weather for the operation of galling, because a humid air proving unfavourable for dying, obscures the beauty of the colour.—5. That the cotton ought to be pressed with the greatest care, in order that the decomposition may be effected uniformly over every point of its surface.—6. That it is necessary to establish the just proportions between the nut-galls and soap; for if the first predominates, the colour will be black; if the second be in excess, the portion of oil which is uncombined with the astringent principle will be dissipated on washing, and the colour remain faint.

The third mordant employed in dying cotton red, is the sulphate of alumine. It not only possesses the property of heightening the red tint of the madder, but also contributes, by its decomposition, and the fixation of its alumine, to impart durability to the colour.

In order to form a judgment of the effects of alum in the dying of cotton, it is only necessary to mix a decoction of nut-galls with a solution of alum. The mixture immediately becomes turbid, and there is formed a greyish precipitate, which, upon being dried, is insoluble in water and in alkalies.

What occurs in this experiment is equally observable upon the addition of alum to the dye. As soon as the galled cotton is immersed in a solution of sulphate or acitite of alumine, its colour immediately changes, and becomes greyish. The bath, indeed, presents not any appearance

of precipitation, because that takes place in the stuff itself, where the products are fixed. It is, however, to be observed, that if we pass the cotton which has been subjected to the operation of galling through a too hot solution of alum, a portion of galls escapes from the stuff, in which case the decomposition is produced in the bath itself; which lessens the proportion of the mordant, and impoverishes the colour.

Here, then, is a triple combination; oil, the astringent principle, and alumine, which serves as a mordant for the madder red. Neither of these employed separately produces either the same fixity or the same brilliancy in the colour.

This mordant is, doubtless, the most complicated of any employed in the art of dying, and presents a combination highly interesting, and well worthy the attention of the philosophic chemist.

For the Monthly Magazine.

The ACTA DIURNA, *or* NEWSPAPERS *of the* ANCIENT ROMANS.

Sine ullis ornamentis monumenta solum temporum, hominum, locorum, gestarumque rerum reliquerunt; dum intelligatur, quid dicant, unam dicendi laudem putant esse brevitatem; non exornatores rerum, sed tantummodo narratores fuerunt.

Cic. de Orat. lib. ii. c. 12.

YOUR learned and ingenious Correspondent *Indagator*, to whom the readers of your magazine are so often and so greatly indebted, first suggested to my mind (see Number for February 1805, p. 36) the following imperfect attempt to trace and connect what little has been handed down to us, respecting a subject of considerable curiosity, viz. the *Acta Diurna*, or Newspapers of the Ancient Romans.

As we are apt to look either with an eye of contempt or surprize on the customs of other nations which differ from our own, so we cannot help being pleased with any which bear some degree of resemblance to those of our country: the pleasure seems to be stronger the further we carry our views back into ancient times, and observe this analogy of fashions: whether the veneration usually paid to antiquity itself heightens the satisfaction, or, whether we regard it as the voice of Nature, pronouncing such a custom rational and useful, by the consent of distant ages. To apply this general remark to a particular instance: every body must allow that Newspapers by the materials they afford for discourse and speculation contribute very much to the amusement of the public; their cheapness brings them into universal use; their variety adapts them to every one's taste; the scholar learns what is going on in the literary world; the soldier makes a campaign in safety and censures the conduct of generals without fear of being punished for mutiny; the politician, inspired by the fumes of the coffee-pot, unravels the knotty intrigues of ministers; the industrious merchant observes the course of trade and the rates of exchange; the honest shopkeeper nods over the account of a robbery and the price of the markets till his pipe is out; and many a fashionable fair-one would find her breakfast insipid and her appetite palled unless the first were seasoned and the latter revived by the oblique insinuation and chit-chat scandal of the gay world, of which our modern Newspapers contain so plentiful a share.

One may easily imagine that the use and amusement resulting from these diurnal histories render them not likely to be confined to one part of the globe or one period of time. The Relations of China mention a Gazette published there by authority, and the Roman historians sometimes quote the *Acta Diurna*, or Daily Advertisers of that empire, as your learned and ingenious Correspondent, Indagator, proves by reference to Tacitus, l. xvi. c. 22.

I shall now proceed to state the few observations which a little leisure in the country enabled me to collect on this curious subject, trusting that they may lead some one of your learned correspondents to communicate the result of more accurate researches on the subject.

The *Acta Diurna* were journals of the common occurrences of Rome, as the *trials, elections, punishments, buildings, deaths, sacrifices, prodigies, &c. composed under the direction of the magistrates, committed to their care, and laid up with the rest of their records in an edifice called the Hall of Liberty. Like all other public papers, the access to them was easy. The historians† appear, as already noticed, to have collected materials from them; nor is it improbable that copies were frequently taken by particular persons

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* Vide Justi Lipsii Excursus in Tacitum. Ed. Var. vol. 1. p. 743.

† Suet. in Cæs. c. 20. in Vita Tib. c. 5. et al. Tacit. l. 13. Suet. in Cal. c. 9. and Juvenal Sat. ii. l. 136, says:—

Fient ista palam, cupientet in Acta referri.

perſons and diſperſed about the city or ſent to their friends in the provinces, that no Roman might be ignorant even of the minuteſt event which happened in the metropolis of the world.

We may find ſome ground for this ſuppoſition in the correſpondence between Cicero and Cœlius*, whilſt the former was governor of Cilicia. Cœlius had promiſed to ſend him the news of Rome, and in order to diſcharge his commiſſion with exactneſs, and gratify the curioſity of his friend, he incloſes in his firſt letter a kind of Journal of the occurrences of the city. Cicero, it appears, would have made a bad figure in a modern coffee-houſe converſation, for he rallies Cœlius, humorouſly enough, about it in his anſwer "Do you think," ſays he, "that I left it in charge with you to ſend an account of the matches of gladiators, the adjournments of the courts and ſuch like articles, which, even when I am at Rome, nobody ventures to tell *me*. From you, I expect a political ſketch of the ſtate of the commonwealth, and not Chreſtus's newſpaper.†"

Suetonius likewiſe mentions a little particularity with regard to theſe *Acta Diurna*, which may ſerve to confirm the notion of their bearing a pretty near reſemblance to our newſpapers. He ſays that "‡Julius Cæſar in his conſulſhip ordered the diurnal acts of the ſenate and the people to be publiſhed." Auguſtus, indeed the ſame author aſſerts, forbade* the publication of the former to be continued, but there is no reaſon to think that his prohibition extended to the latter. It is certainly ſuitable to the genius of an abſolute monarchy that its councils ſhould not be publicly known; but the amuſing and trifling topics of diſcourſe which the common events of a great city afford, are ſo far from being offenſive under ſuch a conſtitution, that they rather ſerve to draw off the minds of the people from inquiring into affairs of a more important and ſecret nature.

The antiquaries pretend to have diſcovered ſome of theſe papers. Thoſe which relate to the 585th year of Rome, were firſt publiſhed by Pighius, in his Annals†. He tells us that they were given to him by James Suſius, who found them amongſt the papers of Ludovicus Vives. He does not ſeem to have the leaſt doubt of their being genuine, and even makes uſe of them to correct a paſſage in Livy. Dodwell alſo inſerted them in his Camdenian Lectures‡ together with ſome additional *Acta* of the year of Rome 691. A friend of his, Adrian Beverland, had received them from Iſaac Voſſius, who tranſcribed them from a parcel of inſcriptions which Petavius had prepared for the preſs.

I ſhall now venture to make a few extracts from the papers themſelves; obſerving only that the names of Paulus Æmilius, the conqueror of Macedon, Popilius Lenas, the famous ambaſſador, Julius Cæſar, Cicero and Hortenſius give an air of importance, and perhaps occaſion the moſt trifling circumſtances being mentioned.

I have purpoſely kept as cloſe to the originals as poſſible, that the form and manner of drawing them up may be preſerved.

A.U.C. 585. 5th of the Kalends of April.
The Faſces with Æmilius the Conſul.

The Conſul crowned with laurel,

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* Lib. viii. Ep. 1. Lib. ii. Ep. 8.

† "Quid? tu me hoc tibi mandaſſe exiſtimas, ut mihi gladiatorum compoſitiones, ut vadimonia dilata & *Chreſti Compilationem* mitteres, et ea quæ nobis, cum Romæ ſumus, narrare nemo audeat?" &c.

‡ Vit Jul. Cæs. "Primus omnium inſtituit ut tam ſenatus quam populi *diurna acta* conficerentur et *publicarentur*." It has been contended that theſe words of Suetonius imply that Julius Cæſar was the firſt who ordered the acts of the ſenate and people to be drawn up as well as publiſhed; and this is one reaſon, amongſt others, why ſome men of learning have ſuſpected the genuineneſs of theſe remains, but the force of Suetonius's expreſſion may be in ſome degree leſſened by conſidering that a numerous, grave, and regular body, like the Roman ſenate, could not poſſibly have carried on a variety of buſineſs with convenience and diſpatch, unleſs ſome regiſters of their proceedings were taken, which might be referred to and examined upon occaſion. Beſides, it may be clearly collected from the following paſſage in one of Cicero's Orations, that there were ſome ſuch regiſters in being long before the time of Cæſar's conſulſhip:—"Quid deinde, quid feci cum ſcirem ita indicium in Tabulas publicas relatum ut eæ tabulæ privatâ tamen cuſtodiâ continerentur, non continui domi, ſed dividi paſſim."—Pro. Syll. c. 15. It is not at all impoſſible that theſe *Tabulæ Publicæ* may have included both the *Acta Diurna* and the *Acta Senatus*. It muſt, however, be confeſſed that Mr. Weſſeling, a German profeſſor, has attacked the authenticity of the *Acta Diurna* with a good deal of learning and ingenuity.

* Aug. c. 36.

† Pighius (Stephanus) Annales Magiſtratuum et Provinciarum, S P Q R. Ant. 1599. fol. See vol. ii. p. 378.

‡ App. c. 5. and c. 92.

facrificed at the Temple of Apollo. The Senate affembled at the *Curia Hoftilia*, about the 8th hour; and a decree paffed that Prætors fhould give fentence according to the edicts which were of perpetual validity. This day, M. Scapula was accufed of an act of violence before C. Bœbius the prætor. Fifteen of the judges were for condemning him and thirty-three for adjourning the caufe.

4th Of the Kalends of April.
The Fafces with Licinius the Conful.

It thundered, and an oak was ftruck with lightning on that part of Mount Palatine called Summa Velia early in the afternoon. A fray happened in a tavern at the lower end of *Banker's-ftreet, in which the keeper of the *Hog in Armour* tavern, was dangeroufly wounded. Tertinius, the Ædile, fined the butchers for felling meat which had not been infpected by the overfeers of the markets. The fine is to be appropriated to build a Chapel to the Temple of the Goddefs Tellus.

3d of the Kalends of April.
The Fafces with Æmilius.

It rained ftones on Mount Veientine. Pofthumus, the Tribune, fent his beadle to the Conful, that he fhould not convene the Senate on that day, but the Tribune Decimus putting in his *veto*, the affair went no farther.

Pridie. Kal. April.
The Fafces with Licinius.

The Latin feftivals were celebrated: a facrifice performed on the Alban Mount, and a dole of raw flefh diftributed to the people. A fire happened on Mount Cœlius; two trifulæ† and five houfes were confumed to the ground and four damaged. Demiphon the famous pirate, who was taken by Licinius Nerva, a provincial lieutenant, was facrificed. The red ftandard was difplayed at the Capitol, and the Confuls obliged the youth who were enlifted for the Macedonian war to take a new oath in the Campus Martius.

Kal. Apr.

Paulus the Conful, and Cn. Octavius the Prætor, fet out this day for Macedonia in the habits of war, vaft numbers of people attending them to the gates. The funeral of Marcia was performed with greater pomp of images than attendance of mourners. The Pontifex Sempronius proclaimed the Megalefian plays in honour of Cybele.

4th of the Nones of April.

A *ver** *facrum* was vowed purfuant to the opinion of the College of Priefts. Prefents were made to the ambaffadors of the Etolians. Eoufius the prætor fet out for his province of Sicily. The fleet ftationed on the African coaft, entered the port of Oftia with the tribute of that province. An entertainment was given to the people by Marcia's fons at their mother's funeral. A ftage play was acted this day, being facred to Cybele.

3d of the Nones of April.

Popilius† Lenas, C. Decimus, and C. Hoftilius, were fent ambaffadors in a joint commiffion to the kings of Syria and Egypt, in order to accommodate the differences about which they are now at war. Early in the morning, they went with a great attendance of clients and relations to offer up a facrifice and libations at the temple of Caftor and Pollux, before they began their journey.

The fecond fet of the remains of the *acta diurna* belong to the year of Rome 691. I have already mentioned how they were difcovered, and fhall only add, that they are fuller, and more entertaining than the former, but feem rather more liable to objection on the fcore of authenticity.

Syllanus and Murena Confuls.
The Fafces with Murena.
3d of the Ides of Auguft.

Murena facrificed early in the morning at the temple of Caftor and Pollux, and afterwards affembled the Senate in Pompey's fenate-houfe. Syllanus defended Sex. Rufcius of Larinum, who was accufed of an act of violence by Torquatus before Q. Cornificius the prætor. The defendant

* Called *Janus Infimus*, becaufe there was in that part of the ftreet a ftatue of *Janus*. The upper end was called *Janus Summus* from the fame reafon.

† Houfes ftanding apart by themfelves, and not joined to the reft of the ftreet. Moft of the great men's houfes at Rome were built in this manner.

* A *ver facrum* was a vow to facrifice an ox, fheep, or fome fuch animal from between the Kalends of March and the Pridie Kalends of June.

† This Popilius met Antiochus king of Syria, at the head of his conquering army in Egypt, and, drawing a circle round him with a ftick he held in his hand, bid him declare himfelf a friend or enemy to Rome before he ftirred out of it. The king, though flufhed with fuccefs, chofe the former, and in confequence of it withdrew his troops out of the dominions of Ptolemy, who was an ally of the Romans.

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was

was absolved by forty votes, and voted guilty by twenty. A riot happened in the *Via Sacra* between Clodius's workmen and Milo's slaves.

5th of the Kal. of September.

M. Tullius Cicero pleaded in defence of Cornelius Sylla, accused by Torquatus of being concerned in Cataline's conspiracy, and gained his cause by a majority of five judges. The tribunes* of the treasury were against the defendant. One of the prætors advertised by an edict that he should put off his sittings for five days upon account of his daughter's marriage. C. Cæsar set out for his government of the further Spain, having been long delayed by his creditors. A report was brought to Tertinius the prætor while he was trying causes at his tribunal, that his son was dead. This was contrived by the friends of Copponius, who was accused of poisoning, that the prætor in his concern might adjourn the court: but the magistrate having discovered the falsehood of the story, returned to his tribunal and continued in taking informations against the accused.

4th Kal. of Septr.

The funeral of Metella Pia, a vestal, was celebrated. She was buried in the sepulchre of her ancestors in the *Aurelian road.* The censors made a bargain that the temple of Aius Loquens should be repaired for twenty-five sesterces. Q. Hortensius harangued the people about the censorship and the Allobrogic war. Advice arrived from Etruria that some of the late conspirators† had begun a tumult, headed by L. Sergius.

An admirer of antiquity may, perhaps, find the same conciseness, clearness, and simplicity in the *Acta Diurna*, which so eminently distinguish the inscriptions upon the medals and public monuments of the ancients. I must however own that they want that sprightly humour and diffuse kind of narration which embellish the compositions of our modern diurnal historians. The Roman gazettes are defective in several material ornaments of style. They never end an argument with the mystical hint—"This occasions great speculation." They seem to have been ignorant of such engaging introductions as—"we hear"—"it is strongly reported;" and of that ingenious but threadbare excuse for a downright lie—"it wants confirmation;" nor do they seem to have been aware of the advantages of inserting a falsehood one day, in order to revive it by a downright contradiction the next. It is also worthy of remark, that the prætor's daughter is married without our being told that she was a lady of great beauty, merit, and fortune.

Another remark which is naturally suggested from several articles in these journals, is the great regard which the Romans paid to the superstitious ceremonies of a false and ridiculous religion. Not a day passes but some prodigy is observed, some sacrifice or festival performed to implore the blessing of their deities upon the arms and councils of the state. Three men of the greatest quality in Rome, before they set out upon an embassy of importance, go in a solemn manner, accompanied by their family and friends, to beg the assistance and protection of the gods as a necessary preparation for a long journey and a weighty employment.

Such, Sir, is the result of my imperfect researches upon this curious subject, which I hope may induce some of your learned correspondents to elucidate it still further, as it cannot fail to prove interesting to some of your readers.

Your's, &c.

W.

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* The judicial power in public trials underwent frequent alterations at Rome, and had been lodged at different times in the senators, the knights, and sometimes in a mixed number of both. It was now shared (by the Aurelian law) between the senatorian and equestrian orders, and the *tribuni ærarii* (who were plebeians and paymasters in the Roman Exchequer). The latter were deprived of this privilege by Julius Cæsar. The number of judges seems to have varied according to the appointment of the magistrate or the direction of the law, on which the accusation was founded. At Milo's trial, for instance, they were reduced by lot to eight, and before sentence was given, the accusers and the accused rejected five out of each order, so that five determined the cause, which was always done by ballot; but there are other cases where the number of judges is different.

† This incident seems obscure. Cataline's conspiracy was entirely quashed before this time, so that Lucius Sergius cannot mean him, as it otherwise might, for his name was Lucius Sergius Cataline. Nor can the expression *reliquiæ conjuratorum* be applied to Cataline's commotion in Etruria, which was the opening of the plot, whereas the words in the *Acta* plainly imply that this was a renewal of it by that part of the conspirators who had escaped, or were yet undiscovered.

To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING lately, after twenty years abſence, paid a viſit to the place of my nativity, Scotland, I was alike ſurpriſed and hurt at the language ſpoken. Though accuſtomed to aſſociate with my countrymen here, yet a great proportion of them have acquired at leaſt an *imitation* of the Engliſh language; but at Edinburgh, Caledonia's capital, whoſe inhabitants pride themſelves on their elegance and learning, the broadeſt Scottiſh accent is every where to be heard, and is not confined to the lower people, but pervades all ranks, the higheſt not excepted; and not unfrequently there is evinced an affectation of ſpeaking what they call pure Scotch, bidding perfect defiance to a *union* with England, in language at leaſt. In the courts of juſtice, where are to be found many of the brighteſt literary characters, ſtill the provincial accent prevails, even among thoſe gentlemen of the bar or bench who ſpeak in public correctly as to the words and grammar. But go among the circles of advocates lounging in the outer-houſe, and you will hear in their familiar diſcourſe the Scotch language introduced on all occaſions. I muſt acknowledge that this ſpecies of vulgariſm is now ſeldom introduced in their public ſpeeches, but before I firſt left the country, it was extremely common among the council as well as judges. Lord Kaims, Lord Auchinleck, the late Lord Juſtice Clerk Macqueen, and many others I could name, eminent for their legal and literary acquirements, carried this diſguſting habit to the extreme.

When theſe gentlemen get themſelves tranſported to the Britiſh ſenate, and ſeated in St. Stephen's Chapel, however learned and appropriate may be their harangues, the provinciality of their accent disfigures their language, and greatly offends the Engliſh ear. Lord Melville, long as he has ſat in the Houſe of Commons, and much as he has diſtinguiſhed himſelf in ſpeaking, has never been able to diveſt himſelf of this impediment. Almoſt the only inſtance I know of a perſon bred in Scotland getting entirely rid of his native accent, was the late Earl of Roſlyn, who on his firſt coming to London to prepare himſelf for the Engliſh bar, wiſely conſidered this point of ſo great importance, that he ſecluded himſelf entirely from the ſociety of his countrymen; whereas in moſt of the Scots, reſiding in this metropolis, their conſtant and almoſt excluſive aſſociation together in their convivial hours, occaſions an inveterate continuation of their language, as diſtinguiſhable as that of the Jews, and proceeding from the ſame cauſe.

A reformation in this reſpect were much to be wiſhed. Among the lower claſs, the people in Scotland, as in every other diſtrict of the kingdom, muſt be expected to ſpeak a vulgar and local dialect; but among thoſe of a better education, there might ſurely be ſome improvement. At preſent not only is the child educated at home amidſt the language in its *auncient purity*, but at ſchool his maſter, inſtead of teaching him to read and pronounce the Engliſh tongue, inſtructs him in a ſort of jargon, of which the words are correct, but the pronunciation falſe. In ſhort, it is a language taught by a *foreigner*, who is himſelf under the ſame diſabilities into which he leads his pupils.

The moſt obvious means of correcting this defect, would be to employ only Engliſhmen as teachers of the Engliſh language. I am ſenſible that Engliſhmen, otherwiſe properly qualified, are not to be had ſo eaſily, and certainly not at ſo moderate rates as Scotchmen: but ſurely, in the principal ſchools at Edinburgh, and other large towns, this difficulty might be got over; and in families that can afford to keep private tutors for their children, it would be a moſt material improvement to employ Engliſh gentlemen. Nor is this all: the youth ſhould the whole time they are ſtudying foreign languages, and other branches of knowledge, read daily a conſiderable portion of Engliſh aloud to an able maſter, and every diſcouragement be given to their ſpeaking Scotch in common and among each other. At preſent, when a boy goes to the High School to learn Latin, he is in a great meaſure taught to deſpiſe the Engliſh, and were he to attempt to ſpeak it with propriety would be laughed at by the reſt. A boy who may have received part of his education in England, and returns to Edinburgh to a public ſchool, is as much ridiculed by his companions as the moſt awkward young Sawney would be among a number of Engliſh boys. I particularly remember, when I was at the High School of Edinburgh, an example of this, in the perſon of the preſent Earl of Lauderdale, and his brother, General Maitland, who after ſtudying ſome years in England, returned to Edinburgh. Their *knapping*, as it was called, produced ſuch deriſion, as to induce them in a great meaſure to unlearn the language they had been acquiring.

I may, probably, on a future occaſion, addreſs you farther on this ſubject, and ſhall

ſhall only for the preſent add, that in the propoſition I have made of employing Engliſhmen as teachers in Scotland, I am far from wiſhing to deprive my countrymen of this reſpectable means of ſubſiſtence, for which they are in ſo many other reſpects, eminently qualified. But let theſe young Scotchmen, who are meant to fill ſcholaſtic departments, be ſo educated themſelves as to be enabled to teach their pupils the Engliſh, as well as foreign languages. Nothing, for example, can prevent even the pooreſt from paſſing ſome years in an Engliſh ſeminary, where they may be employed and paid for teaching thoſe branches for which they are qualified. I am, &c.

London, May 6, 1805. J. B.

For the Monthly Magazine.

A BRIEF SKETCH *of the* ORIGIN *and* PRESENT STATE *of the* CITY *of* PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA is the capital of Pennſylvania, and the chief city of the United States, in point of ſize and ſplendour; though it now fills but the ſecond rank in reſpect to commercial importance: the trade of America having latterly flowed more freely into the open channels of the bay of New York. It muſt alſo yield metropolitan precedence to the doubtful policy of a *feat of government far removed from the chief reſort of wealth and population*, the pendulum of national activity, which muſt long vibrate (perhaps for ever) between Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New-York; a chain of commercial cities, unparallelled in hiſtory, whoſe vigorous impulſe is already accelerated by the bold ramifications of turnpikes and canals.

Philadelphia is ſituated about forty degrees north of the equator, and ſeventy-five weſt of London; being in the ſame parallel of latitude with Spain, Italy, and Greece; climates whoſe happy temperature had already indicated for Pennſylvania a milder winter, before the original froſts of November and December, by which the firſt adventurers were ſometimes frozen up in the Delaware, had evidently yielded to the qualifying effects of expoſing the ſurface of the earth to the rays of the ſun.

Its founder, the benevolent and pacific William Penn, denominated it Philadelphia, or the City of Brotherly Love, from a town in ancient Greece, ſo named in honour of the fraternal attachment of Attalus and Eumenes; and afterwards famous in the Chriſtian World for one of the Seven Churches to which St. John addreſſed his Prophetic Viſions, ſo ſublimely delivered in the Book of Revelations;—a name, methinks, of auſpicious omen.—"Behold (ſays the inſpired Apoſtle to the Angel of the Church in Philadelphia), I have ſet before thee an open door, and no man can ſhut it." Religious liberty is here a chartered right; the policy, as well as the equity, of which, to ſay nothing of its conſiſtency with the ſpirit of that religion which breathes "peace on earth, and good-will to men," is happily confirmed in theſe latter ages of the church, by the harmony and fellowſhip in which the various profeſſors of the modern Philadelphia ſo peculiarly fraternize.

Penn had been concerned in the ſettlement of New Jerſey ſome years before he obtained from Charles II. a grant of the territory on the weſtern ſide of the Delaware. The Dutch and Swedes were then numerous at Upland (now Cheſter), at New-Caſtle, and at the Hœrkills (now Lewis-Town), and a number of his brethren in religious profeſſion, had already eſtabliſhed themſelves at Shackamaxon (now Kenſington, a ſuburb of Philadelphia), in the year 1678; when a ſhip, called the Shield, of Stockton, the firſt that had ever ventured to ſail ſo high up the river, in tacking about, ran her bowſprit among the trees which lined the ſhore where the city now ſtands; and the new-comers on board, bound for Burlington, then remarked to each other, that *it would be a fine place for a town.*

The royal grant paſſed the great-ſeal on the 4th of March, 1681; and in Auguſt the following year the venerable legiſlator of Pennſylvania ſet ſail from London, in the ſhip Welcome, Captain Greenway.

The proprietor was accompanied by a hundred of his friends and fellow-profeſſors, contemptuouſly called Quakers by their haughty countrymen; becauſe, in their religious meetings, like the faithful of every age, they ſometimes trembled at the word of God.

A proſperous gale wafted the patriarchs of Pennſylvania in ſix weeks to the friendly coaſt of America; and the Proprietary landed at New-Caſtle, on the 24th of October, under the acclamations of the Dutch ſettlers, who accompanied him to Upland, the principal Swediſh ſettlement, where he collected an aſſembly of all the freemen in the province, by whom his juriſdiction was unanimouſly recognized and confirmed.

It was here that the father of his country

try made a treaty with the harmless natives, which was to last, in the figurative style of those nervous aborigines, who have since been so grossly misrepresented by European theorists, *as long as the trees should grow, or the waters run*; a treaty that was faithfully observed by both parties (let the potentates of Europe blush!) through a happy period of eighty successive years; and that has since been consigned to historic immortality by the patriotic pencil of a descendant of one of the peaceful assistants, now the first painter of the age.

The founder of Pennsylvania was not long in fixing upon a situation that seemed prepared by nature, perhaps by Providence, for the sudden growth of his future capital. The spot was then covered with timber, its foundation was a stratum of potter's-clay, the harbour furnished a bed of sand, the nearest hills contained quarries of stone, the vicinity yielded limestone and marble, and the penetration of intelligent observers discovered mines of coal and iron upon the navigable branches of the Delaware long before the new settlement afforded hands to work them.

It is an extensive plain, five miles above the confluence of two navigable rivers, the Delaware and the Schuylkill; the former, though one hundred and twenty miles from the sea, being there a mile in width, and deep enough for vessels of twelve hundred tons; the latter, half as wide as the Thames at London, being also navigable as high as the site of the town.

Some families of Swedes and Fins had obtained by settlement the right of possession. They willingly sold, or exchanged, their claim; and by the end of the year 1682 the ground-plot of the future city was regularly laid out. Nine streets, two miles in length, run east and west, from river to river; and twenty-three, of a mile, intersect them at right-angles, from north to south. None of these are less than fifty feet wide, and they distribute the plan into squares, the interior of which was designed for yards and gardens. Two main streets, of a hundred feet wide, cross each other in the centre, and form an open place or public square, of which four more were laid out in the different quarters of the city; and a range of houses for the principal inhabitants was intended to open upon the water, in the manner of the celebrated Bomb Quay at Rotterdam; for which purpose the warehouses, &c. along the river were intended to have been kept from rising above the bank. But cupidity (perhaps convenience) has crowded the platforms between the streets with narrow alleys; the public squares, except only that in the centre, have been otherwise appropriated; and the bank of the river has been built up with a row of houses that now intercepts from the city the intended view of the port.

Four-score houses and cottages were erected within the year, one of which is now occupied as a tavern, the sign of the Boatswain and Call, at the corner of Front and Dock-streets; and another, that was the city residence of William Penn, is yet standing in Black-Horse-alley, directly back of Lætitia-court, so named from one of the daughters of the proprietary. Opposite to the latter, in the middle of Market-street, there stood for many years a monument of primitive simplicity, a wooden jail, that was seldom inhabited by any body but the jailor.

The first child born in the new city, by name John Key, lived to his 85th year; one Edward Drinker, who was born in a cave under the bank of the Delaware, survived till the Declaration of Independence, when the capital of the United States was estimated to contain six thousand houses and forty thousand people; and there is a widow lady yet living, whose mother arrived from England when there were but three houses in Philadelphia.

The state-house, or town hall, a substantial edifice of two hundred feet front, including the wings, was erected within half a century after the woods were cleared away from its site; the first episcopal church was soon afterwards ornamented with a steeple that may vie in point of elegance with any spire in Europe; and, while Pennsylvania was still a dependent colony, scarcely distinguished on the other side of the Atlantic among twelve adjacent provinces of the British empire in America, a new prison was erected, sufficiently capacious for the future introduction of the philanthropic reform that has since converted our jails into manufactories and our criminals into manufacturers.

During the revolutionary war, the capital of the struggling colonies remained stationary, or rather retrograded, under the occupation of the royal army, by whom, however, the houses were first numbered, and a floating-bridge was thrown across the Schuylkill.

The western improvements then scarcely extended half a mile from the Delaware, and

and it was a country-walk for the citizens to go to the Hospital, the Swedes church, or the ship-yards at Kensington.

Since the revolution, so happily terminated by the independence of the United States, under the disinterested co-operation of a Franklin in council, a Morris in finance, and a Washington in the field, Philadelphia has increased with astonishing rapidity, notwithstanding the repeated ravages of a mortal fever, introduced from the pestilential atmosphere of the western Archipelago, where it has been excited to unusual virulence by the civil wars of St. Domingo. In the year 1793 it swept away five thousand people.

A superb edifice of the Corinthian order, with a majestic portico of six fluted columns of white marble, was then building for the reception of the Bank of the United States, a vigorous offspring of the Federal Constitution, that had been framed in 1788, and [illegible] in the following year, by the patriotic Washington, on being voluntarily ratified by two-thirds of the thirteen independent states that then formed the American Union;—thus exhibiting to the expecting world a first example of a great nation reforming a defective system of government without unsheathing the sword.

The city has since been beautified with an elegant structure, executed in white marble, from the design of an Ionic temple, for the offices of the Bank of Pennsylvania; and the intersection of the two principal streets is now occupied by a marble Rotunda, for the reception and distribution of the Schuylkill water, raised by machinery to a level of thirty or forty feet above the highest ground in the city.

The streets of Philadelphia are paved with pebble-stones, and bordered with ample foot-ways of brick, raised one foot above the carriage-way, for the ease and safety of passengers. They are kept cleaner than those of any city in Europe, excepting the towns of Holland, where trade is carried on by canals; and London is the only capital in the world that is better lighted at night.

The private buildings are generally three stories high: they are built of a clear red brick, and generally ornamented, in the new streets, with facings, keystones, and flights of steps, in white marble.

Ever since the operation of the Federal Constitution, four or five hundred houses have been annually erected, no small proportion of which (it is said not less than two hundred) have been built, or caused to be built, by a single citizen, whose well-laid plans have greatly improved the city, particularly in Walnut-street; in Sansom-street, the first that has been built in America with a strict attention to uniformity; and in Second-street, where it crossed a morass that had long formed an inconvenient separation between the city and the northern suburbs.

Philadelphia, including Southwark and the Northern Liberties, now extends near three miles along the Delaware, and about a mile east and west; and is supposed to contain thirteen thousand houses, and eighty thousand people.

There are in it upwards of thirty churches, or meeting-houses, in which the various denominations of believers perform the homage of public worship to the common Father of Mankind, according to their peculiar forms and persuasions, under the happy system of toleration, secured to all professions, without a legal establishment for any.

Three large meeting-houses are now building in different parts of the city, and stone piers have been erected in the river Schuylkill, for a permanent bridge of three arches, whose gigantic span would have been thought impracticable in Europe long after the first settlement of Pennsylvania.

The market of Philadelphia, for beef, veal, and mutton, is second only to that of Leadenhall; and its pork, poultry, and game, are not inferior to those of the finest climates in the world; though it is excelled by New-York in the articles of fish and fruit.

The city was first incorporated in 1701, before which period it was called the town of Philadelphia; but the corporation was self-elective, and not accountable to the citizens, according to the arbitrary systems of the mother-country.

On the late auspicious revolution, this charter was annulled, and its powers were variously distributed, until, in 1789, a corporation was again regularly organized by charter, constituting a mayor, recorder, fifteen aldermen, common council, &c. &c. &c.; the latter to be annually chosen by the taxable inhabitants.

The public institutions of Philadelphia are peculiarly numerous and beneficial.—They include a university, as well as a competent number of public, private, and free-schools, a philosophical society, a museum, a public library, an hospital, a dispensary, one public and two private alms-houses, a college of physicians, societies for promoting agriculture, for the encouragement

ragement of the arts and manufactures, for the abolition of Negro-slavery (a stain of colonial dependence that still tarnishes the fair escutcheon of American freedom), and for alleviating the miseries of public prisons; to whose benevolent exertions is chiefly owing the improvement of the penal code, and the present safety of the inhabitants from the depredations of the unprincipled part of the community.

Besides these benevolent associations, there are now in Philadelphia three chartered banks, six marine insurance companies, two for insuring against fire, and forty-one printing-offices, five of which publish daily-papers, that are in a few days circulated gratis from Georgia to New-Hampshire, by means of the post-office, which originated in 1775, in the then capital of the British colonies, under the auspices of the venerable Franklin, so long the benefactor of his country.

The mint of the United States is still kept at Philadelphia. A type foundry has been long established; and printing, coachmaking, cabinet-work, and ship-building, are carried to a degree of perfection unrivalled in America, and little excelled in Europe. But the staple commodity of Philadelphia is flour, of which 400,000 barrels have been exported in a year.

Such is the salubrity of the air of Philadelphia, that the births annually exceed the deaths in the proportion of five to three; yet the excessive heat of the summer-months, during which the thermometer may be averaged at 72, and sometimes rises to 93, is so nearly allied to the atmosphere of the burning zone, as readily to receive and propagate the yellow-fever of the West-Indies, of late so frequently introduced into the United States through perpetual intercourse, feebly restrained by the inadequate operations of local and temporary health-laws.

Within the memory of a gentleman of observation, there were but three coaches kept among the gentry of Philadelphia; not more than two, or, at most, three, ships arrived once a year with the *unrivalled* manufactures of Great Britain; nor were petty sloops fitted out to exchange American flour for West-India produce but in shares of one-third, one-sixth, or even one twelfth, by the then principal merchants of the place. Without exceeding the bounds of ordinary longevity, he has lived to see twelve or fifteen hundred sail annually expedited for every quarter of the globe, of which fifteen or twenty double the southern promontory of Africa, and explore the antipodes for the most costly productions of the East; while at home three hundred coaches occasionally display the state of opulence, or the elegance of luxury.

Such an increase of wealth and splendour, within the recollection of a single man, admits of but one comparison in the history of the world; and, if Petersburg may justly boast superior numbers, and a more recent origin, it has been created among the marshes of the Neva by a succession of absolute princes, commanding the resources of a mighty empire; whilst Philadelphia, at first only the chief town of a dependent colony, and now no more than the capital of a single province of an infant nation, has risen upon the banks of the Delaware, from the liberal institutes of a private founder, seconded only by the energy of principle, and the efforts of intelligence, to a distinguished rank among the capitals of nations.

Extracts from the Port-folio of a Man of Letters.

ACRATUS.

IN a recent collection of engravings from antique gems, occurs a sort of winged Bacchus, called Acratus, a genius, or spirit, of the god of the grape. Might not this hitherto neglected divinity, be employed as the emblematic or allegoric personification of brandy? An acratism was the old name for a whet, or cordial. There is this use in an euphemism, that it facilitates sincerity; one cannot say of any woman "she drinks drams;" but one might hazard "she is a worshipper of Acratus." He was no doubt the son of Bacchus and of Vesta.

ENCYCLOPEDY.

Who first contrived these dictionaries of omniscience, which are become the cisterns of all modern knowledge?

Hermannus Torrentinus of Zwol, in the Dutch province Overyssel, printed in 1510, at Haguenau, his alphabetic *Elucidarius Carminum et Historiarum.*

An augmented edition was published at Paris, in 1567, entitled *Dictionarium Historicum,*

Historicum, Geographicum, Poeticum, auctore Carolo Stephano; which had a vast run.

The success of this work occasioned Nicolas Lloyd to publish at London, in 1670, a similar dictionary in folio.

At Basil, in 1677, Hoffmann edited his *Lexicon Universale*.

Harris's *Lexicon Technicum*, printed at London, in 1704, seems to be the earliest vernacular attempt of this kind; and Chambers's Cyclopaedia to be that which imposed the now appropriated denomination.

ZWINGLI.

The Zwinglians, observes a French ecclesiastic historian, have been the most tolerant of all the protestants. Does not this arise from the circumstance that Zwingli never holds out any specific creed as essential to salvation. In his Profession of Faith, addressed to Francis I. he says, "we shall meet in heaven with Theseus, with Aristides, and with Socrates."

Zwingli had another merit: he invented the proper reply to the Catholic argument for transubstantiation, by observing that the verb *is* often stands for *signifies* or *typifies*: as in Exodus, xii. 11; where it is said of a lamb, "It is the Lord's stride or pass over." *This is my body*, means, *this typifies my body*. Neither Luther, nor [illegible] have got rid of the theophagite cannibalism of the communion-rite.

GIFT OF TONGUES.

There is a passage in *Clemens Alexandrinus*, (but the memorandum of reference has been lost) in which he states it to have been customary in the synagogues of Alexandria, and other Mediterranean sea-ports, to say the public prayers in three different languages, Syriac, Greek, and Latin, for the accommodation of foreign traders and sailors. Each sentence was repeated in each language before the next sentence was begun; as if we were to deliver the Lord's prayer thus: "Our father, who art in heaven:" *Notre père, qui es aux cieux, Unser vater, der du in himmel bist.* "Hallowed be thy name:" *Sanctifié soit ton nom*; *Geheiliget werde dein nahme, &c.* The habit, skill, facility or faculty of making these macaronic prayers appears to have been called *the gift of tongues*. It was justly said to be bestowed by the religious or holy spirit, because the requisite labour of acquirement was incurred for a holy or religious purpose. We still say of a student of theology in the presbyterian schools, that he has an excellent *gift of prayer*, when he has learned to pray extempore, with eloquence: and we might with propriety say, that he owes the gift of prayer to the holy spirit which possesses him. Some personifications originally allegoric, may easily have attained a mythological signification; and some expressions originally emblematic, have acquired an epic reality; in passing from the lips of the assertor to the pen of the narrator, even where both endeavoured to be strictly faithful. At least in reading Peter's, or Luke's account of the gift of tongues, one is at first led to suspect a miraculous interposition; yet in the course of the Apostolic History, one finds the very persons recurring to interpreters, who in some measure were partakers of this gift. This is symptomatic of limited human acquirement. But on this part of the subject Middleton has treated admirably and sufficiently. Would it not be worth while in our own sea-ports to open chapels where the liturgy might be repeated alternately in English, French, and Dutch? Such places of worship would be good schools of language to children intended for the counting-house; and we should soon get over the ridicule of hearing a priest,

> Like Cerberus himself pronounce,
> A leash of languages at once.

ZOOTHECA.

The Romans gave this Greek name to those stables, or styes, in which live animals were kept for sacrifice. We have no English word corresponding with the French *menagerie*. Can it be less pedantically translated, than by Zootheca? Would it not be worthy of M. Pidcock, to naturalize it, and to advertize his Zootheca, at Exeter Change.

BOMBYCINE.

Telas araneorum (says Pliny, l. iv. c. 12) *modo texunt ad vestem luxumque feminarum quæ bombycina appellatur. Prima eas redordiri rursusque texere invenit in Ceo mulier Pamphila.*

These spider's threads of Pliny are no doubt the work of the silk-worm. It appears therefore that the *bombycine* was originally a stuff wholly of silk; but that, on account of the preciousness of that material, it became a practice to ravel or unweave such silken stuffs, and to employ both the warp and the shoot, for the warp of mixed stuffs. These stuffs with silken warps and woollen shoots were also called *bombycines*, after the name of the parent article, and were invented in an island of the Archipelago (perhaps, according to a reading inferred from Aristotle, in Coos, the patria of Hippocrates) by a lady named Pamphila.

 Dr.

Dr. Johnſon thinks fit to ſpell the word *bombaſin*; but this is an unjuſtifiable corruption.

CAMELOT, OR CAMLET.

This word is ſpelled camblet in the tariffs of the cuſtom-houſe, and the correſpondence of the Eaſt-India Company. Brown of Norwich (and one may truſt a Norwich man on the ſubject) tells us in his Vulgar Errors that *camlets* were originally ſo called, becauſe they were ſuppoſed to be made of the hair of the *camel*. The firſt camlets were made of mohair, which is the hair of a goat, but which, as it comes from the Levant, might well paſs for camel's hair. At the marriage of the rivers in the Fairy-queen, Spenſer dreſſes the Medway in

——a veſture of unknown geare
And uncouth faſhion, that her well became,
That ſeem'd like ſilver ſprinkled here and there,
With glittering ſpangs, that did as ſtars appear.
And wav'd upon like *water-camelot*.

Watered camlets are often called moreens, or *morains*. *Moraine* is the French name for that wool which the tanner, or currier, removes from a hide by the application of quick-lime. The coarſe thick ſtuffs made of this refuſe wool were the original *morains*.

Among Dr. Birch's MSS. in the Muſeum, Mr. Ayſcough's catalogue, 4291, is a Letter from Matthew Prior,

"*To the Rev. Dr. Swift, Dean of St. Patrick, in Dublin, Ireland.*"

"*Weſtr. 25th April, 1721.*

"DEAR SIR,

"I know very well that you can write a good letter if you have a mind to it; but that is not the queſtion—a letter from you ſometimes is what I deſire. Reſerve your tropes and periods for thoſe whom you love leſs, and let me hear how you do, in whatever humour you are, whether lending your money to the butchers, protecting the weavers, treating the women, or conſtruing *propria quæ maribus* to the country curate; you and I are ſo eſtabliſhed authors that we may write what we will without fear of cenſure, and if we have not lived long enough to prefer the bagatelle to any thing elſe, we deſerved to have our brains knocked out ten years ago. I have received the money punctually of Mr. Daniel Hayes, have his receipt, and hereby return you all the thanks that your friendſhip in that affair ought to claim, and your generoſity does contemn; there's one turn for you—good! The man you mentioned in your laſt, has been in the country theſe two years, very ill in his health, and has not for many months been out of his chamber; yet what you obſerved of him is ſo true, that his ſickneſs is all counted for policy, that he will not come up till the public diſtractions force ſomebody or other (whom God knows) who will oblige ſome body elſe to ſend for him in open triumph, and ſet him *ſtatu quo prius*: that in the mean time he has foreſeen all that has happened, checkmated all the miniſtry, and, to divert himſelf at his leiſure hours, has laid all theſe lime-twigs for his neighbour Coningſby that keeps that precious bird in the cage, out of which himſelf ſlipped ſo cunningly and eaſily.

"Things and the way of men's judging them vary ſo much here that it is impoſſible to give you any juſt account of ſome of our friend's actions. Roſſen is more than ſuſpected to have given up his party as Sancho did his ſubjects, for ſo much a head, *l'un portant l'autre*. His cauſe therefore, which is ſomething originally like that of the Lutrine, is oppoſed or neglected by his ancient friends, and yet ſuſtained by the miniſtry. He cannot be lower in the opinion of moſt men than he is; and I wiſh our friend Har—— were higher than he is.

"Our young Harley's vice is no more covetouſneſs than plainneſs of ſpeech is that of his couſin Tom. His lordſhip is really *amabilis*, and Lady Harriet *adoranda*.

"I tell you no news, but that the whole is a complication of miſtake in policy, and of knavery in the execution of it; of the miniſters (I ſpeak) for the moſt part, as well eccleſiaſtical as civil; this is all the truth I can tell you, except one, which I am ſure you receive very kindly, that

"I am, ever, your friend and
"Your ſervt.
"M. PRIOR."

"Friend Shelton, commonly called Dear Dick, is with me. We drink your health.—Adieu."

ORIGINAL

ORIGINAL POETRY.

THE FOLLOWING LINES WERE COPIED FROM THE WAINSCOT OF A BAILIFF'S LOCK-UP ROOM, IN BIRMINGHAM. (*The Writer is unknown.*)

IN this chill gloom, where Pity never
smil'd,
To soothe the woes of Mis'ry's pallid child;
Where the mild balfam of the fummer air,
Ne'er came to cool the fever of defpair;
Ev'n here a breaft, once fraught with proud
defire,
Once glowing with the flame of Freedom's
fire;
A being who had thron'd him on delight,
Whofe voice contemptuous mock'd misfortune's
night;
Who once had fhared the blifs of life's brief
day,
Who welcom'd joy, and dreamt not of difmay;
Here felt the pangs of Mis'ry's fierce controul,
And clafp'd the fiend of Ruin to his foul.

Whoever thou, fad tenant of this gloom,
Read in thefe mournful lines a brother's
doom;
Bafely betray'd—he yet his fighs retreft,
Nor pour'd the wrongs that rankled in his
breaft:
Too proud the injuries of his heart to own,
He nurtur'd Mis'ry in his ftifled groan;
Defpair her chill fires from his eyelids flung,
And Silence fat upon his palfied tongue;
Yet once—'twas Phrenzy ruled the fated
hour,
Feeling uncheck'd ufurp'd her harrowing
pow'r;
With all the paft to mock his madd'ning
thought,
And all the prefent with deftruction fraught;
Ev'n in that hour he nurs'd his bofom's
pride,
Curft the dark moment of his birth, and
died!

ADDRESS TO A WILLOW, BROUGHT FROM A FAMILY SEAT (WHICH HAD BEEN DISPOSED OF) AND PLANTED OVER THE GRAVE OF A BELOVED CHILD.

GO last depofit from that long lov'd fpot,
Where brighteft hopes, where keeneft anguifh
rofe;
Go, nor lament thy fad thy banifh'd lot,
Nor droop in forrow for thy owner's woes;

But live and flourifh round the facred place,
Where all that's mortal of our darling's
laid;
Bloom o'er the grave with renovating grace,
And *mark* the tribute by affection paid.

Yet though my tendereft tear will wet the
fod,
Thy wid'ning, length'ning, branches bend
to fhade,
My foul expanding, foaring to its God,
Beholds the *Angel* in his bofom laid.
Nova Scotia. B.

THESE LINES WERE WRITTEN THE FOLLOWING SPRING, BY THE CHILD'S GRANDMOTHER.

THE willow withers o'er the facred place,
It ftrikes no root, the fap afcends no
more;
No more it blooms, with renovating
grace,
But moulders with the relics we deplore.

Sad emblem of my blafted hopes it ftands,
Torn from the fpot where long they clufter'd
fair,
Twining with warm affection's ftrongeft
bands,
Round ev'ry fondly cherifh'd object there.

By *duty* cherifh'd, and which *love* endears,
Bound to the heart by *more* than magic
fpell;
Sweet home-born joys, and forrows bitter
tears;
Farewel, dear fcenes, a long, a laft—farewel.

No more, thefe alien feet fhall tread thofe
plains,
No more, thefe trying fcenes fhall meet
my eye,
This little grave is all that now remains;
And here my blafted hopes for ever lie.

STANZAS,

ON A DISTANT VIEW OF WALES.

EXALT, O wind, thy broad aërial wing:
Difpel the flumbers of the fouthern
gales;
And o'er the fea, thy fwelling breezes fling,
To waft me homeward to the fhore of
Wales.

Lo! far in profpect lies my native land,
Enrich'd with treafures to my bofom dear,
My friends, and her, who with a mother's
hand
Suftain'd my infant fteps, and dried the
tear.

Thofe hills remote are lovely to the eye:—
Scenes of my youthful gambols and delights,
Whence firft I faw the fun, the ftarry fky,
The young aurora of the northern lights.

My

My father's garden, grove, and orchard wild,
In summer-robes of rich luxuriance drest,
Methought, with charms like blooming Eden smil'd,
Where Adam with his consort Eve was blest.

Not fairer was the green retreat of old,
Where Amadis with Oriana dwelt;
Bright Miraflores*! in that age of gold,
When Valour at the feet of Beauty knelt.

Beside the spring o'er which a willow grows,
And aged oaks their shadowy branches wave,
In summer's noontide-heat, be mine repose;
And in the midnight gloom of death, a grave!

(The following Stanzas were found in the hand-writing of Petrarch, inclosed in a leaden box, in the coffin, containing the remains of Laura, at Avignon; a circumstance which must render them peculiarly interesting to the lovers of that amiable and accomplished writer. The translator has made occasional deviations, being rather desirous to preserve the spirit than the letter of the original.)

QUI reposan qui casti, e felici ossa,
Di quell alma gentile, e sola interra,
Aspro, e dur sasso, hor ben teco hai sottera
Et vero honor, la fama, e belta scossa
Morte ha del verde Lauro sclta, e scossa
Fresca radice, e il premio di mio guerra
Di quattro lustre e piu, se ancor non erra
Mio pensier tristo, et il chiude in poca fossa;
Felice Pianta in Borgo di Avignone
Nacque, e mori, e qui con elli giace
La penna, et stil, l'inchiostra, e la regione;
O delicati membri, O viva face!
Che ancor me cuoci, e struggi; in ginocchione
Ciascun preghi il signor te accetti in pace.

OSOXO.

Morta bellizza indarno si sospira;
Le alma beata in ciel vivra in eterno;
Pianga il presente, e il il futur secol privi
D'una tal Luce, ed io di gli occhi e il tempo.

TRANSLATION.

HERE sleeps intomb'd within this humble stone,
A form where beauty's choicest gifts combin'd;
A form, alas! where erst ethereal shone
The soft attractions of no vulgar mind:

With thee, my Laura, still belov'd, is flown,
The boon that Fancy's [illegible]ing hand afford'd,
Dissolv'd the charms that fill'd her lofty throne,
The bays relinquish'd, and the harp resign'd.
O more than beauteous, more than mortal fair!
Rest is the pride of Gallia's pensive plains,
I weep the hand that once dispell'd my care,
The lost, the faithful soft'ner of my pains,
While each kind bosom joins a tender pray'r,
And sighs a requiem o'er thy lov'd remains.

OSOXO.

Though shrin'd in earth, each mortal charm decays,
The soul exulting, mounts ethereal spheres,
And leaves an object of their fondest praise,
A friend, a lover, and a world in tears.

R.

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* See Southey's admirable translation of the charming, old romance, Amadis of Gaul.

MEMOIRS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

Some ACCOUNT *of the* LIFE *and* WRITINGS *of* GOTTHOLD EPHRAIM LESSING. (*Continued from p. 576. No. 130.*)

IN the society of honest friendship Lessing was taught to know himself; born with all the susceptibility of genius, he was apt to believe every thing possible to his force: he would kindle over a new project into warmth, and he would bring together in imagination whatever stock of books or thoughts were requisite for its completion; but fancy has the four-fold wings of a dragon-fly, and industry but the short-paced feet of an emmet: his projects hitherto had ceased to please before half the toil of execution was incurred. He was now induced systematically to discard every undertaking of compass and patient persevering effort. The more modest plans of his speculative invention were re-examined, reduced to cautious limits, and brought afresh upon the desk. The most feasible were dramatic. He had sketched an arrangement of scenes for a tragedy in common life, to be called Miss Sara Samson. He went off with it to Potsdam, without books, and walked and worked until he had finished the piece: he then took the post-waggon to Frankfort on the Oder, and got it played with the applause he hoped. It succeeded also at Leipzig, at Berlin, and at

at Vienna. It was translated into Italian, into Danish, and into French; but though acted at Saint Germain, it did not support itself at Paris. The taste, or the gratitude, of Diderot, applauded aloud, and consoled the translator of the Pere de Famille for the indifference of the other Parisians.

Lessing loved change of place, as of employment. He went in 1755 to Leipzig, with theatrical specimens in his pocket, began to re-fashion the Erede Fortunata of Goldoni, renewed his acquaintance with the amiable Weisse, and was introduced by him to a Mr. Winkler, a man of fortune, who wanted a companion (he was not young enough to want a preceptor) during his projected tour of Europe. Lessing agreed to be of the party: he was to be franked of all expences: he was to have for four years an allowance of 200 dollars a year.

Before this great journey, Lessing went to visit the paternal house, and the most entire harmony and cordiality was re-established between him and every individual of the family. On the 10th of May, 1756, he set out with Mr. Winkler from Leipzig; on the 29th of July following they arrived at Amsterdam, their progress having been leisurely but not very devious: it was intended next to embark for England. But at Amsterdam an account arrived that the Prussian troops had entered Leipsig, and that the commandant, General Von Hausen, had, without ceremony, occupied Mr. Winkler's house for his head quarters. Many domestic solicitudes of course arose, and Mr. Winkler chose to return. There was property to watch over, and Mr. Winkler chose to remain. He next endeavoured, unbecomingly, to be rid of Lessing without any indemnity. The dismissal was abrupt: the pretext, that Lessing associated with *Kleist, and other Prussian officers, and took part against the inhabitants. Lessing demanded his due, and appealed to his contract: he pleaded (for he was obliged to plead in a court of justice) that he had put himself to many expences for travelling equipments, that he had dissolved contracts with editors and booksellers, which interrupted his resources of maintenance; that he had spent in necessary unprofitableness the months passed with Mr. Winkler, without the equivalent he expected in the knowledge of foreign nations, and that he could not afford this gratuitous loss of time. In 1765 the law-suit terminated in Lessing's favour, to whom the 800 dollars for his four years' salary were adjudged. It would have been more dignified to disdain legal redress, and to leave the rich man his debtor. But Mr. Winkler ought surely to have been glad of a pretext for putting the whole 800 dollars at once at Lessing's disposal, in circumstances which would have intercepted all the arrogance of munificence, and have given to a real service the inoffensive form of a debt discharged. Lessing owed to this journey, short as it was, the inspection of many private as well as public cabinets of art, and had begun to collect materials for a history of engraving.

In 1754 Lessing translated, at Mendelsohn's instigation, Hutcheson's Moral Philosophy into German; and at his bookseller's request Richardson's Selection from Æsop's Fables. This last went through four editions, and gave occasion to the composition of that elegant little volume of original fables, which Mr. Richardson translated into English, and printed at York. Another piece of bespoken work which he began, but which a friend completed, was a version of Law's Exhortations.

In 1731 Nicholai, Mendelsohn, and Lessing, undertook conjointly the Library of Fine Literature. It was a review, which professedly omitted the polemic scribblage of theology and politics. Out of the profits of the work an annual prize was to be given for the best play: Nicholai hoped that Lessing would thus derive from the concern the mass of what it might produce beyond the wages of composition. Much of correspondence, as well as of formal criticism, was inserted, and the contributors exerted on one another's articles a severity of censure, which they sparingly inflicted on strangers. This review was eminently successful, and is still carried on by another generation of authors. A greater division of labour is certainly desirable in reviews; some should attach themselves to science and philosophy, and be adapted to the bold eye of learning; some should confine themselves to works of elegant amusement and instruction, and be suited to the refined and delicate taste of the feminine and polished reader; some should mingle in practical life, and discuss the statistics, the theology, the legal, military, historical, and political information, which circulates in church and state parties, and influences the conduct of the busy world.

The two first dramatic prizes were won by

* Author of Spring, and other poems.

by Kronegk, for his Codrus, a tragedy; and by Brane, for his Freethinker, a comedy: the taſte of Leſſing awarded them, if not with equity, with diſintereſt. Leſſing had offered to the competition a tragedy in three acts, and in proſe, on the ſtory of Virginia; he afterwards employed thoſe portions of it which were diſconnected with Roman hiſtory, and which appeared worthy of preſervation, in his tragedy of Emilia Galotti.

The ſociety of Kleiſt, and of the Pruſſian officers, muſt have contributed to detain him in Leipzig; for on Kleiſt's being ordered to join the army of Prince Henry in the ſpring of 1759, Leſſing went back to Berlin, where he rejoined his ancient aſſociates, among whom Voſs, the bucolic poet, was now become familiar. Mendelſohn had reviewed in the library ſome verſes of the King of Pruſſia, and compared them with Lucretius; this was flattering their execution, and defining their tendency. But there was in the turn of the article a ſomething which was thought to hold up on the odious ſide the moraliſm of the royal creed. The officiouſneſs of ſubordinate zealots threatened to quaſh the publication; and it was, after about four years, announced to have paſſed into other hands; it is probable, however, that but little real change, except in the opinion that royal and noble authors muſt be treated with deference, was made in the practical adminiſtration of the concern. Philotas, a tragedy in one act, one of Leſſing's beſt dramas, was finiſhed in 1759, and publiſhed: it is well adapted for ſchool-performance, by the omiſſion of all female characters, and by the lofty purity of its ſentiment. It is ſuppoſed to have been written at Kleiſt's inſtigation, for the performance of ſome officers of the Pruſſian garriſon at Leipzig; for whoſe accommodation Leſſing alſo wrote a comedy without female characters, entitled The Jews: this piece wants effect.

Leſſing aſſiſted Ramler in editing Logan, a gnomologic and epigrammatic poet of the fifteenth century. In 1760 alſo he drew up the life of Sophocles, and was brought forward as a member of the Academy of Berlin. Süſſmilch propoſed him; Sulzer objected, that he did not belong to any ſpecific deſcription of the learned, and put up another candidate, an acquaintance and countryman of his own, a Swiſs. Leſſing was elected, and never avenged, even in an epigram, the oppoſition.

Shortly after his reception, he was appointed ſecretary to General Tauenzien, whom he accompanied to Breſlau. He probably owed this promotion to the favourable impreſſion he made among the Pruſſian officers at Leipzig, and poſſibly to the direct interference of Kleiſt. (Tauenzien was a director of the Pruſſian mint: the neceſſities of the ſeven years' war repeatedly tempted the King to order an adulteration of the coin: it does not appear that Leſſing had to undertake the literary defence of theſe exactions. It was the faſhion of the Pruſſian army to play high; Leſſing gamed like the reſt; and was eſpecially fond of Faro: he profeſſed to value the intellectual ſtimulation of great hopes and fears: it would be contemptible, he ſaid, to delight in theſe childiſh gays and painted papers, unleſs we attached to them an influence on our well-being and comfortable maintenance for a week, or a month. Gambling is a bad habit in the induſtrious world, where it teaches profuſion, and interferes with the natural recompenſe of forecaſt; but it is allied to the military virtues, and teaches ſelf-command, indifference about to-morrow, independence of the accidents of fortune, honour, ſpirit, and hopefulneſs. To the general, who reprimanded Leſſing for his high play, he anſwered, that on the whole he neither won nor loſt. Had I played low, he added, I ſhould have been leſs attentive, and therefore probably a loſer; it is cheapeſt to play high.

The war had occaſioned the diſperſion and ſale by auction of many private and public collections of books; Leſſing bought and ſent to Berlin a conſiderable quantity. This library was the only permanent advantage he derived from his ſtay at Breſlau, and his place of ſecretary. His income, or appointment, which was liberal, he uſed very generouſly, aſſiſted every member of his family who would accept, lent readily to his intimates, gave freely to the diſtreſſed, and often borrowed for the ſervice of others.

Whilſt at Breſlau, he read Spinoza with impreſſion, and has found fault with the ſuperficial analyſis and commentary of Bayle: he alſo made ſome antiquarian memorandums concerning Andreas Scultetus; ſent with eagerneſs to Ramler the ſcarce original edition of Logan; viſited Arletius, and the learned of the neighbourhood; ſketched his Fauſtus; and read ſome early romances; but in general literary enterprize was poſtponed to diſſipation, he made holiday, enjoyed himſelf with military gentlemen in their way, and incurred a ſerious, if not a dangerous, diſeaſe.

disease. While at the worst, a friend, who sat by his bed-side, observing on his countenance a significant thoughtful expression, asked if he had aught to communicate. No, said Lessing, but I was endeavouring to observe what change the mind undergoes at the approach of death; it seems to me that the art of remembering decays more than the power of thinking.

In 1762 Lessing had to accompany his general to the blockade of Schweidnitz; and in 1763, after the peace, he was introduced to the King at Potsdam. Nothing remarkable is recorded of the interview; yet it seems to have chilled his hopes of promotion; for he said of the King, *Dat paullulum, ut multum faciant.* He resumed, in 1765, his residence at Berlin, and reverted, somewhat slowly, to literary occupation.

Minna Von Barnhelm, the best of his comedies, successfully Englished under the title Love and Honour, was the first conspicuous effort of his pen after this long relaxation. It was printed in 1767, and acted in 1768; but it was composed and shewn about in manuscript prior to his Laocoon, a dissertation on the limits of poetry and painting, which was published in 1766. At the close of that year he accompanied Major Brenkenhof to Pyrmont, and thence went to Hamburg, at the invitation of a society of theatrical dilettanti, who had purchased the playhouse there by subscription, and wished, through Lessing's advice, to realize a classical theatre. Whether he took a proprietor's share, or whether his journey to Pyrmont had exhausted his resources, it is certain that he removed only a select portion of his great library to Hamburg, and ordered the remainder to be sold by auction in the spring of 1767, at Berlin, where he staid the time necessary to break up his economy, and publish his Minna. On his return to Hamburg the scenes had been shifted. Among these virtuoso managers it was not sufficiently understood who was to be the practical director. There were intellectual factions for the choice of tragedies and farces, and ambitious competitions for the patronage of actors and musicians. Lessing undertook his own department with spirit, and published a weekly paper, entitled the Hamburg Dramaturgy, of which each number was to contain a critique of some one night's representation of the preceding week. He projected to examine the merit of the poet in the plan and execution of his drama, of the actors in their performance of it, and of the managers in the appropriate decoration of the personages and apartments exhibited; but the two latter portions were dropped, from the soreness and irritation which they occasioned. These papers were continued until April, 1768; they have been collected in two volumes, and include a mass of permanently valuable dramatic criticism.

Lessing, who was very speculative, suffered himself to be persuaded to take a share in a printing-office with Bode; but this partnership was dissolved by common consent in February, 1769. The use of an author in a printing-firm is to appreciate the manuscript offered for impression; and for this department no man could be better qualified than so practised a reviewer, so all-read an erudite, so penetrating a thinker as Lessing. But other cares seem to have been expected, for which he had neither talent, nor industry, nor inclination.

An author of the name of Klotz had reviewed Laocoon, in a mortifying manner; Lessing published an anti-critique, in which he bears rather hard on poor Klotz, who had written also a book on the study of antiquities. The controversy excited at the time much interest in Germany; but these author-baitings are little heeded afterwards, or elsewhere. By barking at Lessing, Klotz drew a vulgar notice, but was soon cudgelled into helplessness.

At Hamburg Lessing became a Freemason, probably because the lodge passed for a pleasant club. Well, said the gentleman who introduced him, you have found nothing in our society against the church or the state, have you? Would to God I had, answered Lessing, I should then at least have found something. Perhaps this initiation was preparatory to a journey, which Lessing wished to undertake in Italy; travellers are said to find a convenience in being Free-masons, and to obtain, by means of chiromancy, or other secret signs, immediate access to decent company in strange places. The select remains of Lessing's library were advertized to be sold in 1769: he had announced a determination to spend a year in Rome, and to write concerning its antiquities; but after discharging his various debts there was scarcely enough left for subsistence during a single carnless year. It is in moments of this kind that one recollects, with due admiration, the proceeding of the Empress Catherine of Russia toward Diderot. She purchased his library for an annuity, and left him

the use of it for life. The Heir Apparent of the then Duke of Braunschweig, Prince Leopold, had the honour of interfering in Lessing's behalf, and of offering, through Professor Ebert, the place of librarian at Wolfenbuttle, which Leibnitz had formerly illustrated. The offer was made in the noblest manner; the salary might be unworthy of his notice, but it was accompanied with no restraint; the books, in many lines of reading, would replace to him those which were advertized—might they but become as illustriously useful! Professor Ebert had orders to remit a specific sum to Lessing, with the request that he would employ it at the approaching auction in purchasing additions to the Wolfenbuttel library.

One of the last letters which Lessing's father lived to receive from his son is that in which he gives the following account of his installation at Wolfenbuttel.

"It was in fact the Hereditary Prince who brought me hither. He invited me in the most gracious manner, and to him I owe it, that the place of librarian, which was not vacant, was made so on my account. The reigning Prince has received me with distinction; the whole house is remarkable for affability and cordiality. I am not one to press upon them, I shall keep much aloof from court-circles, and confine myself within that of my library.

"The appointment is just such as the ingenuity of friendship would have contrived for me; so that I have not to regret the refusal formerly of some analogous situations. The income is sufficient for every purpose of respectable convenience; and the best is, that I shall be at all hours within reach of a collection of books known to you already by repute, but far superior to their reputation. I need not grieve for my own original stock from Breslau. Let me once in my life have the pleasure of shewing you about here, as I know how great a lover and a judge of books you are.

"Duties of office I have none, but such as I choose to devise for myself. The Prince has been more desirous to make the library useful to me, than me to the library; however, I shall try to unite both, or rather the one will follow from the other."

Not long after this appointment Lessing returned to Hamburg, and made proposals there to a widow lady named König, to whose children he had given private lessons. During this courtship, which was eventually successful, * Herder, returned from France, met and contracted with Lessing an intimacy, which progressively strengthened into warm friendship.

A vast collection of manuscripts, nearly 6000, were deposited in the library at Wolfenbuttel. Lessing undertook a periodical publication of uncertain appearance, entitled, Contributions to Literary History, which was to include notices and extracts of the more remarkable manuscripts, together with such comments as the learned might be disposed to transmit concerning the works analyzed. One of the first insertions was a work of Berengarius of Tours, which, in the eleventh century, opposed to the established doctrine of transubstantiation the doctrine of consubstantiation, afterwards revived by Luther at the reformation. Lanfranc had replied to the book, and as the Catholics averred, victoriously; here was the book itself, and the Lutherans now proclaimed it unanswerable. Lessing acquired a sort of orthodox popularity by his analysis, with which he makes merry in his correspondence. He did, however, prefer the orthodox to the heterodox party, like Gibbon. The balance of learning was on that side, which attracted his esteem; and so was the balance of adhesion, which led him to consider it as more expedient for the magistrate. Philosophers are moreover apt to imagine that the more irrational, silly, and absurd, the established opinions, the more secure are they of forming a party in the thinking world, and of escaping an inconvenient disrepute. Times have altered; the balance of erudition now preponderates on the heterodox side; and the balance of adhesion also, at least in the educated classes. Philosophy has struck such deep root that it can scarcely fear the rivalry even of a liberal sect; it may indulge, therefore, and it is beginning to indulge, in the luxury of patronizing those Socinian and Antinomian Christians, who follow its line of walk, but not with equal steps.

Lessing gave in 1771 a new edition of his miscellaneous works; Ramler corrected the proofs, and had unlimited authority to suppress and to correct: he used it with the courage of friendship, and

* A learned theological writer, who, like Jeremy Taylor, frequently decorates his periods with exquisite poetry of imagination; but whose rhapsodical pantheism must finally be neglected by the philosopher for its unclearness, and by the Christian for its irreligion.

the prudence of taſte. Many minor poems diſappeared for ever; many new readings were introduced with exquiſite dexterity.

On the 13th of March, 1772, the birth-day of the Dowager Ducheſs of Braunſchweig, was firſt acted Emilia Galotti. The piece had been promiſed months before, but the author, who was very difficult, could not make the concluſion to his mind. It would probably have remained unended for a long time, had not the manager, Döbbelin, written word that the actors had gotten by heart the four firſt acts, and that he ſhould compoſe for the occaſion a concluding ſcene or two of his own. This appendix Leſſing could not brook, and ſent in his fifth act: it betrays haſte, and terminates unworthy a fine preparation.

An antique female ſtatue, or rather the torſo of a ſtatue, had formerly ſtood in the library at Wolfenbuttel, which was transferred to Dreſden, and there fitted up with a head from Rome, and with two new arms, on the model of an Agrippina at Paris. Leſſing inſerted, in his notices of the Wolfenbuttel curioſities, a diſſertation on this ſtatue, which drew controverſial attention. He alſo wrote on the manner in which the ancient ſculptors perſonified Death, by a genius quenching a torch; and on the antiquity of oil-painting.

He conſulted the Hereditary Prince how far he could be allowed to publiſh ſome extracts, which might be objected to by the licenſers of the preſs. The Prince hinted that he ſhould not take up the complaints of theologians: Leſſing knew where to find his printer, and the Fragments of an Anonymous Writer diſcovered in the Library at Wolfenbuttel were progreſſively inſerted in the Contributions. This anti-Chriſtian work made great uproar in Germany; it endeavours to prove that the founder of Chriſtianity had a worldly object in view; that the Jews underſtood by the kingdom of Heaven the temporal ſway of the Meſſiah; that the ſeventy were Apoſtles of ſedition and inſurrection, intended to ſuperſede the ſeventy members of the Sanhedrim; and that the expulſion of the money-changers from the Temple was the criſis of an abortive attempt at rebellion. A ſeparate and unſatisfactory fragment was conſecrated to the attack of the reſurrection. Many perſons have aſcribed to Leſſing himſelf theſe dexterouſly ſophiſtical compoſitions. They ſtill conſtitute in Germany the radical book of the infidels. They ultimately occaſioned, but not before 1778, a ſuppreſſion of the Contributions, in conſequence of a repreſentation from the conſiſtory.

Leſſing attempted a new claſſification of the books under his care, which diſpleaſed the Chancellor, Von Praun, who had the nominal ſuperintendence of the library, and who probably thought the propoſal was preparatory to ſuperſeding him in his office. Mendleſohn came during the buſy taſk; he valued low the antiquarian details to which his friend was habitually condeſcending, and endeavoured to divert his attention from works of induſtry to works of art. Leſſing, who was naturally fickle, began to be weary both of his drudgery, and of his ſolitude; and after Mendleſohn's departure, fell into an hypochondriac, ſplenetic, cauſtic, ſtate of temper, of which he had formerly ſhewn ſymptoms, and for which nature had taught him to ſeek, in wandering, a remedy. The ſon of Maria Thereſa, afterwards the Emperor Joſeph II. was at this time deſirous of founding an academy at Vienna, which ſhould rival that of Berlin; but the ſtate of inſtruction in Auſtria as yet would not allow it. He ſuggeſted, therefore, to his mother the Empreſs, the propriety of inviting, under various pretexts, ſeveral of the eminent men of letters to Vienna; and, when the number and value ſhould ſuffice to make a ſhew with, he propoſed to get up his academy. Poets were to be attached to the theatres, linguiſts to the ſchools, philoſophers to the libraries, hiſtorians to the archives, and profeſſor Sulzer was employed as a recruiting officer of this intended army of intellect. He learned from Mendleſohn Leſſing's reſtleſſneſs, and enquired if he might mention his name at Vienna. Leſſing conſented, and the more readily, becauſe the lady he expected to marry had houſes in Vienna, and wiſhed to reſide there. Nothing being arranged, he did not communicate the application to the Heir Apparent of the Duke of Braunſchweig. This was not, according to Leſſing's own feeling, right; the delicate generoſity of that Prince in chooſing the moment of his adverſity to offer him a competency was entitled to entire frankneſs; yet a communication would have had the air of aſking for more. The negociation at Vienna went off, probably becauſe the piety of the Empreſs Queen heſitated to patronize ſuch a gang of free-thinkers as had been re-

commended to notice by her son; but the fact was whispered about, and reached the ears first of the Chancellor Praun, and next of the Prince. This brought on a suspicion of coolness very painful to Lessing, and apparently incurable, precisely because nothing could be said on the subject.

Lessing was the more confirmed in the notion that he had forfeited the favour of his benefactor, by listening to offers of removal, as a project had been entertained of advancing him to the dignity of historiographer, with an increase of salary, and a title of counsellor. Suggestions even had been made whether he would direct his studies to the illustration of the House of Brunswick. The additional salary was to begin soon, the honorary distinction was to appear the recompence of his efforts. But these grants were postponed by the Chancellor, and in a manner which confirmed Lessing in the impression that he had no longer a warm friend in the Prince. In March, 1775, he undertook a journey, first to Berlin, where some offers of place were made to him, but declined; and next to Vienna, where he married Madame König.

The Prince Leopold of Braunschweig had not been an inattentive observer of Lessing's state of mind; he perceived that his literary labours required intermission; he recollected the desire which Lessing had often expressed of seeing Rome, and to which, in his last visitation of low spirits, the whole residue of his property was to have been sacrificed: he attributed to natural feelings the enquiry made at Vienna, and he determined to shew that the heart can give to the patronage of a Duke of Brunswick a higher value than can be counterfeited by the splendour of imperial munificence. The Prince obtained from his father leave to travel, came on a sudden to Vienna, and proposed to Lessing the tour of Italy; probably not aware that matrimonial views had so much share in Lessing's visit. Lessing gladly accepted the offer of this excursion; it was speedily known at the Imperial Court; the Empress desired he might be presented at Court before his departure. After enquiring what he thought of the state of literature in Austria, and of the means of its encouragement, she said to him, "You are going to Italy with the Prince of Braunschweig—I am—Shall you pass through Milan?—We shall—Tell the Prince I will give you letters of introduction to Count Firmian; the acquaintance is adapted for him." The Prince of Braunschweig was come to Vienna in order to snatch from the Empress the honour of attaching Lessing, and had succeeded: it was an elegant revenge thus to make Lessing the introducer of his friend. They set off for their Italian tour on the 25th of April, 1775, and, after visiting, somewhat hastily, the seats of art, they arrived in the middle of the following December at Munich, where they separated. During their absence Lessing's wife died of a miscarriage.

No sooner was it known that Lessing was definitively settled with the Prince of Braunschweig, than several of the German Princes began to envy him his conquest. Lessing visited Dresden early in 1776: the Elector requested an interview, and enquired where he was born. I was born a subject of your Highness.—That I knew, and that you have found it eligible to settle out of your country; but if you choose to return to it, you shall not repent the step, if you will inform me of your determination. An intimation was given from a subordinate quarter, that the appointment then held by Hagedorn, and likely, from his age and debility, to become vacant, would be at Lessing's command.

From Manheim also splendid proposals were transmitted. It was proposed to him, in the first instance, to accept a seat of academician in a new institution, of which the members were to receive a hundred Louis yearly. Some contributions to the transactions of this learned society were the avowed services expected, and an annual visit at Manheim to attend the sittings. But a private letter from the Minister, Von Hompesch, intimated that a national theatre was about to be opened there, and that his silent aid would be expected both to prepare its excellence and diffuse its reputation. Lessing gave advice, and active assistance, in the selection of actors; he attended the opening of the theatre, was introduced to the Elector, and had the offer of being made curator of the University of Heidelberg, which would have put some petty professional patronage, and 2000 dollars a year at his disposal. He declined this offer, holding himself bound to the House of Brunswick. The Court of Manheim would not dispense with residence, for they only wanted, under a decorous name, to engage a manager and puffer of their theatre, who could provide on birth-nights something new and reputable. After Lessing got

home

home, Von Hompefch fhabbily withdrew the hundred Louis granted to him as academician.

In 1778 an interference of the confiftory occafioned the ceffation of the Contributions. The anger of the theologians was become loud, the controverfial writings numerous, and Leffing was tempted by fome of them, efpecially by the vexatious attacks of a paftor Göge, to print fome defenfive obfervations. Semler had executed a more temperate and a more argumentative criticifm. The unpublifhed portion of the manufcript was compulforily delivered up to the magiftrate: fome leaves at the end were deficient: Leffing ftated them to be in the poffeffion of Prince Leopold, who had defired to read the whole. Leffing clofed the controverfy by the publication of Nathan the Wife. It is his dramatic mafter-piece, written, perhaps, rather for the clofet than the theatre; but it has for years been acted with fuccefs, as curtailed by Schiller. Among Leffing's papers was found the fketch of a preface which he did not prefix. It explains many Arabic words and cuftoms alluded to in the piece. It afcribes to the third novel in Boccaccio's Decameron the firft hint of the plan. It adds, "Nathan's declaration againft all pofitive religion, expreffes what has always been my fentiment: but this is not the place to juftify it." It concludes with defending the moral tendency of the play. Nathan the Wife was well received at firft by the thinking world, and has maintained its claffic rank with growing confequence.

In 1780 Prince Leopold became, by the death of his father, the Reigning Sovereign. The Chancellor, Von Praun, was difplaced, and the perfecuted Leffing, lately the anti-Chriftian monfter, the impious atheift, when it was perceived that he influenced the advancement of the clergy, was white-wafhed into a teacher of forbearance, a patron of equity, and an apoftle of liberality.

Leffing's health feldom permitted him to enjoy the funfhine which the favour of the Prince was radiating both on his circumftances and his popularity. He compofed the Monk of Libanon, a fecond part of Nathan the Wife, but the picture of the fick Saladin was but too faithful a delineation of perfonal feeling.

A Differtation on the Education of the Human Race, in which the inftitution of pofitive religion is contemplated as an engine of difcipline to be laid afide in the manhood of fociety, was given to the public, and read without anger.

So little miftruft had Leffing in the rapidity of his induftry, that he made an agreement with the directors of the Hamburg theatre in Auguft, 1780, to finifh two new plays annually, at fifty Louis each: but he fuffered the times appointed to roll by without attention.

Among the contiguous intimates of Leffing's age were obferved his college-friend Zacharia; the confiftorial counfellor Schmidt, who was fufpected by fome of affifting to provide the Fragments, and to whom Leffing was greatly attached; Ebert, his original patron; the young Jerufalem, whofe early death was a lofs to philofophy; Efchenburg, the tranflator of Shakefpeare; General Warnftedt, the preceptor of the Prince, and the companion of their Italian excurfion; and Leifewitz, the author of Julius of Tarento. Leffing's habit was to work at Wolfenbuttel, and to pafs frequently two or three weeks at Braunfchweig in recreation.

He became latterly very lethargic. In 1781 he went to Hamburg, but arrived fo ill that his friend Leifewitz fent for phyficians. To his comatofe fymptoms was fuperadded a decay of voice. After an illnefs of twelve days he died on the 15th of February. Bruckmann and Sommer were his medical attendants: the latter opened the body, and publifhed an account of the diffection: there were eight ribs on each fide, and every where tendencies to offification: there was water in the cheft: there was inflammation in the left lobe of the lungs, but no adhefion: there was polypus in the right ventricle of the heart. He leaves no defcendants, fays Mendelfohn in a letter which narrates his deceafe, but a more furely enduring memorial: he wrote Nathan the Wife, and died.

(A critical furvey of the writings of Leffing will progreffively follow.)

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

SOCIETY *instituted at* LONDON *for the* ENCOURAGEMENT *of* ARTS, MANUFACTURES, *and* COMMERCE.

CHEMISTRY.

THIS society have adjudged to Sir H. C. ENGLEFIELD, Bart. the gold medal for his discovery of a *lake* from madder, the merits of which have been certified by Messrs. West, Trumbull, Opie, Turner, Daniel and Hoppner. The worthy Baronet has laid before the society an account of several processes, the best of which may be thus described:

Enclose two ounces troy weight of the finest Dutch madder, called crop madder, in a calico bag, capable of containing three or four times that quantity. Put it into a marble mortar, and pour upon it a pint of cold soft water. Pound the madder as much as may be without endangering the bag: repeat the same operation with five separate pints of water, by which the whole colour of the root will be extracted, and the residual root will not be found, when dried, to weigh more than five drachms, apothecaries weight.

The water loaded with the colouring matter, must be put into an earthen, or well-tinned copper, or silver vessel, and heated till it just boils. It must be then poured into an earthen vessel, and an ounce troy weight of alum dissolved in about a pint of boiling soft water must be poured into it, and stirred until it is thoroughly mixed. About an ounce and a half of a saturated solution of mild vegetable alkali should be gently poured in, stirring the whole well all the time. A considerable effervescence will take place, and an immediate precipitation of the colour. The whole should be suffered to stand till cold, and the clear yellow colour may then be poured off from the red precipitate. A quart of boiling soft water should again be poured on it, and well stirred. When cold, the colour may be separated from the liquor by filtration through the paper in the usual way; and boiling water should be poured on it in the filter, till it passes through of a light straw colour, and quite free from any alkaline taste. The colour may now be gently dried, and it will be found to weigh half an ounce, one fourth part of the weight of the madder employed.

By analysis, this colour possesses rather more than 40 per cent. of alumine. If less than an ounce of alum be employed with two ounces of madder, the colour will be deeper; but if less than three quarters of an ounce be used, the whole of the colouring matter will not be combined with alumine; so that one ounce of alum to two ounces of madder seems to be the best proportion.

The gold medal was awarded to Dr. DYCE, of Aberdeen, for his discovery of a mine of manganese, which is stated by several certificates to be equal to that either from Devonshire or America, or to what sells in London at about 10l. per ton.

This mine contains a very fine vein of manganese of immense extent, which yields to the labour of twelve men twenty tons per week. The bed of veins seems to run through a large tract of country, extending seven or eight miles in the direction from south to north, commencing at the banks of the Don, and proceeds in that line to the sea, where it is found in the form of block sand, and sometimes in pretty solid masses. That in the form of sand though unfit for bleaching, may be of great advantage in the manufacture of earthen ware and glass. It is known that the metallic oxides afford all the beautiful variety of colour to be perceived on enamelled articles, as well as the different tinges of glass manufactured at different places, such tinges being acquired by some metallic particles mixed in the sand of which the glass is composed. By the addition of a small quantity of pure oxide of manganese to the glass infusion, it becomes colourless; a little more gives it a violet or purple colour, and a little more renders it quite black. Now, Dr. Dyce conceives, that if a due proportion of the black sand, with that of the other two articles, were melted together, a very fine and cheap glass might be made with less trouble than by the method now practised.

Dr. Dyce has described a method of separating the pure from the base metals, which is by mixing two parts of powdered manganese, with the compound metal, broken into small pieces for the convenience of putting the whole into a crucible, which is kept in a sufficient heat for a short time. The whole is converted into a brownish powder, which is then to be mixed with an equal proportion of powdered glass, and submitted to a heat which will fuse it, when the perfect metals are found at the bottom in a state of extreme purity.

purity. The Doctor next describes a machine for cleansing manganese, which will lessen the expence of manual labour, and which may be applied to a variety of other purposes in the washing and cleaning way, particularly in cleaning feathers for bedding.

The gold medal was adjudged to Mr. MATTHEW GREGSON, of Liverpool, for the great attention which he has paid to render useful articles remaining after the calamity of public fires. To these investigations he was led by the great fire which happened in Liverpool in the summer of 1802. From the ruins of the warehouses he collected burnt sugar, wheat, rice, flour and cotton. The damaged articles of every description sold for little more than 13,000l. but he conceives, that had the plan been recurred to which he has since adopted, a saving of 44,000l. might have been made on the article of grain only, and he thinks that nearly as much might have been gained upon rice, sugar, molasses, cotton, coffee, hemp, &c.

The processes which he has tried and which completely answer, are as follow: 1. The burnt sugar was reduced to a fine powder, and made into a water colour paint. It answered also as a varnish ground; an oil colour; and a printing-ink.—2. Burnt wheat answered the same purposes.—3d. The burnt American fine flour he successfully manufactured into paste. To the above named purposes, Mr. G. is sure the burnt materials are applicable, and may be converted with the greatest ease.

"That corn," says he, "when charred is incorruptible, is a fact that was known to the ancients; and if so there can be little doubt but the colour will be durable. It is not in my power to say whether it may be used for dyeing; but I am inclined to think that the Chinese make Indian ink of rice, or some vegetable black." The importance of this discovery, if it answers the sanguine expectations of Mr. Gregson cannot be doubted, since cargoes of grain and flour rendered almost useless in long voyages by heating, may be converted to these useful purposes, and thus their value greatly increased, and the drying quality will recommend their use, as lamp-black is much objected to on account of its slowness in drying.

Dr. HOWISON transmitted to this society a barrel of the preparation of tan, which weighed 54lb. with documents to prove that 110lbs. had been prepared by him, at the rate of about sixteen shillings per cwt. but which in large quantities might be manufactured at the rate of ten shillings per cwt.

This tanning principle was extracted from Mangrove bark, and the apparatus used for the purpose consisted of four wooden cisterns, resembling coolers, fitted with cocks, and so elevated one above another, as to admit of any liquid, contained in the higher cistern, running off into that immediately under it.

Dr. H. divided 400lbs. of the bark (broke into small pieces) into three equal parts, one of which was thrown into each of the three highest cisterns. To the bark in the uppermost cistern he added 100 gallons of rain water, which were allowed to remain twelve hours. The infusion was then drawn off into the second, and, after standing for a similar period, into the third, and lastly into the fourth, which had been kept empty to receive the saturated infusion, to be farther concentrated by evaporation. The cocks belonging to each cistern, when once turned, were left open to admit of the infusion draining off completely.

The whole liquid collected into the evaporating cistern was exposed to the heat of the sun, until concentrated so as to resemble thick syrup, at which time the lixivium was reduced to about eight gallons. It was then drawn off clear from its precipitate into a copper boiler, in which it was boiled on a slow fire, and kept stirring, until the extract acquired a consistence that would just admit of its being poured into the barrel; in this state it had the appearance of pitch.

For this communication, which may prove of great value in commerce, the Society of Arts adjudged Dr. Howison their gold-medal. The Doctor has made a similar extract from Myrabolans, which is likely to be extremely useful both for tanning and dying.

Dr. Howison communicated the following process for printing on cotton cloth a permanent substantive black colour: Take some Malacca nuts which may be had in Bengal at the rate of two shillings per cwt. boil them in water in close earthen vessels, with the leaves of the tree; during the boiling a whitish substance, formed from the mucilage and oil of the nuts, rises to the surface, which whitish scum must be taken off and preserved. The cloth intended to be black must be printed with this scum and then dried; it is then to be passed through lime-water, which changes the printed figures on it to a full and permanent black.

Mr. MACHLACHLAN, of Calcutta, has communicated

communicated to this Society some directions for dying by means of the chaya, or red dye root, which has been long known as an astringent. The process is described as follows:—

1. The cloth is to be well washed, and then put into an earthen vessel, containing twelve ounces of chaya, or red root, with a gallon of water, and allowed to boil a short time over the fire.

2. The cloth is then to be washed in clean water and dried in the sun, and again put into a pot with one ounce of myrabolans, or galls coarsely powdered, and a gallon of clear water, and allowed to boil to one half; when cool, add to the mixture a quarter of a pint of buffalo's milk. The cloth when well soaked, is to be dried in the sun.

3. Wash the cloth again in clear cold water, and dry it in the sun; immerse it into a gallon of water, a quarter of a pint of buffalo's milk, and a quarter of an ounce of the powdered galls. Soak it well in this mixture, and dry it in the sun; then let it be rolled up and beaten till it becomes soft.

4. Infuse into six quarts of cold water six ounces of red-wood shavings, and allow it to remain so two days. On the third day boil it down to two thirds the quantity, when the liquor will appear of a good bright red colour. To every quart of this add a quarter of an ounce of powdered alum; soak the cloth in it twice over, drying it between each time in the shade.

5. After three days wash it in clean water, and half-dry it in the sun; then immerse the cloth into five gallons of water at the temperature of 120° Fahrenheit, adding fifty ounces of powdered chaya, and allowing the whole to boil for three hours; let the cloth remain in it until the liquor is perfectly cool; then wring it gently, and hang it up in the sun to dry.

6. Mix together a pint measure of fresh sheep's dung, with a gallon of cold water, in which soak the cloth, and dry it in the sun.

7. Wash the cloth well in clean water, and spread it out in the sun on a sand bank for six hours, sprinkling it from time to time, as it dries, with clean water, and it will be finished of a very fine bright red colour. This process is for dying 4¾ yards of broad cotton cloth.

Mr. Machlachlan observes in his communication, that many of the hills in Bahar, and other parts of India, contain immense quantities of mica, talc, or muscovy glass. The natives of India and China make splendid lantherns, shades, and ornaments of it, tinged of various fanciful colours; and it is also used by them in medicine. When calcined, it is considered as a specific in obstinate coughs and consumptions. When powdered, it serves to silver the Indian paper, used in letter-writing; and, in fact, it is applied to numberless purposes. The bazar price of that of the best quality, is six rupees (15s) for 84lbs. avoirdupoise, and it might be brought as ballast of ships at a trifling expence.

COLONIES AND TRADE.

This Society have adjudged gold medals to Mr. Clarke, of Montreal, and Mr. Schneider York, Upper Canada, and the silver medal to Mr. Daniel Mosher, Kingston, for the culture of hemp in different parts of Canada. It seems from fair and repeated trials that the samples of hemp sent from Canada are not equal to that cultivated at Petersburgh; but this seems owing to bad management, and it is the opinion of some manufacturers here, that when proper attention is paid to the preparation, the Canada hemp will be equal to the best of that imported from Russia, particularly for the purpose of net-making. "As a proof of the general strength of it," says Mr. Rick, "I have made that kind of trial of it adopted by government, and required by them in their contracts, and find that out of sixteen threads, the whole, separately, carried three quarters of a hundred weight, which is the weight required by them at three feet length; and that fifteen of the sixteen carried one hundred weight, and would have carried more."

NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. BARNET'S (BIRMINGHAM), *for a Paratout.*

THE great and almost universal demand for umbrellas and parasols has rendered a business, which scarcely existed in the metropolis thirty years ago, one of the most considerable now in being. At a period much less than this, few men were to be seen in the streets with an umbrella even in wet weather; but now in a rainy day scarcely

scarcely a person is to be seen in London without one. Parasols are still confined to the use of the fair sex, and, though intended first as a shade from the direct rays of the sun, they are now not unfrequently seen to defend the fair from the dust, the wind, and even the light in the dullest days of summer. Mr. Bennet, taking advantage of this rage for parasols and umbrellas, has invented some improvements in their construction, and given them in this state the name of *paratouts*. Of these there are several kinds which are capable of being generally or only partially expanded.

The handle is made to draw out like a telescope. The head is like that of other parasols, and may be made to any fancy; but to move it up and down, there are fan stretchers, shell stretchers, and another movement called a trigger. When the paratout is to be completely expanded it is to be held inverted in the hand, the stretchers to be pressed forward, and the telescope handle drawn out. By pressing the trigger and drawing the hand downward, one side falls down, and it assumes the shape of a canopy, which renders it very serviceable in a meridian sun, and in an open carriage. Both sides may be let down, leaving room only for the head, which is thought to be very convenient in crowded walks of fashion, or as a hand screen for shading the sight from the glare in the theatre; or by being placed in a proper stand it may be used as a fire or a candle screen. The handle may be pushed in, and then it answers the purpose of a fan.

Umbrellas are made on the same principle, and are found useful in stormy weather.

MR. W. H. CLAYFIELD'S (BRISTOL), *for separating Potash and Soda from their Sulphates and Sulphurets, as in Soapers' Black-ash, and other similar Compounds.*

Mr. C. converts the sulphates or vitriolic salts into sulphurets by the usual process; and as to the object of his patent, he says, The sulphurets being formed, and the matter still in a state of fusion, he adds more charcoal, or other combustible matter, to convert the mass into a paste, and he adds lead both in its metallic state, and in the state of oxide or calx, which metal unites with the sulphur of the compound, forms a sulphuret of lead, and leaves the alkalis united with a portion of carbonic acid formed from the coal and other inflammable substances. A very low red heat, frequent stirring, the addition of charcoal, and an intimate mixture with lead, are necessary to the operation.

The compound mass must then be withdrawn from the furnace, and frequently sprinkled with water, broke up, and exposed to the action of the atmosphere for a week or ten days, after which the alkalis, being nearly saturated with carbonic acid, may be separated with such other salts as may be present, by lixiviating the mass, and the sulphuret of lead will remain behind. The neutral salts may be separated from the above by crystallization, and the alkalis obtained by boiling down the solution.

Where the sulphates of potash or soda are used in a dry state, the proportions are about two thirds the weight of charcoal, and about five parts of lead to four of the sulphate. Soapers' black-ash requires much less.

M. W. E. BARON VAN DOORNIK (WELL-STREET), *for a Composition for Washing, Scouring, &c.*

Marl or saponaceous earth is to be procured, dried in a kiln, and reduced to fine powder. Then, to make a ton of the patent composition, the Baron takes 690 pounds of tallow, or other fat, and proceeds to make it into soap; but when it is nearly converted into soap, he puts into another boiler 410lbs. of the pulverized earth, with an equal quantity of strong ley, stirring it constantly, and after boiling it a few hours, he pours it, when hot, into the boiler of soap, prepared with tallow or fat, being also hot, and brings the whole into a liquid state, by pouring in 290lbs. of the leys. Then he keeps it turning and boiling gently for about an hour, when it is put into frames, where it is left to cool till the next day, and then he cuts it up with brass wires, in the same manner as is done in the process of making soap.

MR. JACOB BUFFINGTON'S (BRISTOL), *for a Method of straining or stretching all Kinds of Woollen Cloth for cropping or shearing.*

To strain cloth or any other stuffs that require to be strained, the patentee secures the lists of the cloth to one edge of a strong web by lacing or otherwise; the other edge of the web is made fast to a small rope or cord that passes through apertures in frames, so made as to suffer the web to pass freely when moved forwards, and to prevent the rope or cord from drawing out in the act of straining. In this specification, we have a representation of a frame which answers the purpose of the invention;

tion; but Mr. B. says, that its construction may be varied so that the same principle is adhered to, viz. to strain the cloth or stuff from selvage to selvage, or list to list, by which means the operation of cropping, shearing, &c. is so much facilitated; and the workman enabled to produce better work, and in less time than he could by any former method.

MR. JONATHAN HORNBLOWER'S (PENRYN), *for a new invented Steam Wheel or Engine, for raising Water.*

By this invention the steam is made to pass from boilers, of any common construction, into steam vessels, so contrived and disposed as to produce an immediate circular motion round an axis, and thereby communicate a rotary motion also to other parts, that may be appended to, or connected with the machines, without the intervention of wheel-work, and other complicated machinery, which has hitherto been found necessary, where motions that are rotative are produced by means of such as are rectilenear and interchangeable.

2. The steam is made to operate on certain moveable parts, so connected with an axle within the aforesaid vessel, that they occasionally, and alternately, present unequal areas to the action of the steam; by which means the equipoise, which would otherwise exist, on opposite sides of the axis, is done away.

3. The moveable parts which compose the said unequal areas do successively form a partition, constituting two several apartments in the said steam vessels, so that in the act of their interchanges a continuous circular motion is produced, without suffering any communication to exist between the aforesaid two apartments.

4. The steam vessel is so constructed as for one of its apartments to receive a constant supply of steam from the boiler, whilst the other apartment communicates uninterruptedly with the condensing apparatus.

From the practical application of the aforesaid principles, Mr. H. says, he obviates all those inconveniences attendant on such steam engines as are retarded in their operations from *visinertiæ*, as often as the direction of their motions are reversed, or such as require fly-wheels, of a magnitude so enormous as to occasion a vast absorption of power.

MR. BENJAMIN BATLEY'S (QUEEN-STREET, CHEAPSIDE), *for a new Method of refining Sugars.*

It is, perhaps, not generally known to the public, that sugar is refined by means of bullock's blood, often made use of in a state of putridity, which Mr. Batley conceives may, without the greatest care in the operation, be mischievous to the health of those who are in the constant habit of useing it as an article of diet. He has, therefore, after many experiments, found that milk may be substituted very successfully in the stead of blood, and according to the specification before us: He first charges the pans with the usual quantity of lime water, and to each ton weight of sugar he adds ten gallons of milk, more or less, according to the quality of the sugar; of which five gallons is to be mixed with the water, and after the sugar is *skipped*, it is to remain in the pan till the next morning. The whole is then to be stirred together, and when the scum is taken off, more milk is to be added, and the same process repeated till the liquor is perfectly cleared.

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

The Loan of all new Prints and Communications of Articles of Intelligence are requested.

The Ascension, an upright Print, 34 by 19. Engraved by Messrs. Facius, from a Picture painted by Benjamin West, Esq. R. A. and published by Boydell and Co.

THE original picture from which this print is engraved must be in the recollection of many of our readers. Like most of the capital pictures painted by the President of the Royal Academy, it is well studied and properly balanced; the figures correctly drawn and judiciously grouped. Great attention has been paid to this copy; the lights and shadows are very skilfully managed; and, being of a large size, it has, when printed in colours, a very picturesque appearance, and an agreeable and peculiarly brilliant effect.

Plate

Plate I. of a Panoramic View of St. Petersburgh, dedicated, by Permission, to his Imperial Majesty Alexander I. Drawn on the Spot by J. A. Atkinson, from the Observatory of the Academy of Sciences. Published by Boydell and Co. Size 31 by 17.

This the first of a series of four prints, which it is intended to publish from drawings by the same artist, and they will form an interesting view of this capital city. The four drawings were originally intended to have been combined, and to have been formed into a Panorama, and they would have made a very fine one; but from not meeting with a suitable place for exhibition, or some other cause, that plan was abandoned, and they are submitted to the public in the above prints. To render views of towns and cities correct, and at the same time picturesque, is not an easy task. Among the numerous artists who have painted them, from Canalletti to Marlow, how few have been successful! In this delineation it may be safely affirmed, that the difficulty is surmounted; for it is in an eminent degree picturesque and agreeable. If we may be permitted to adopt a technical phrase, taken as a whole, it has what painters sometimes call a peculiarly pleasing eye. Those who have not seen the place cannot judge of the accuracy of the delineation; but from the information of some persons who have resided in Russia, and from the well known abilities of the artist, we have reason to believe that it is singularly correct.

Hamlet. T. Lawrence, R. A. pinxt. S. W. Reynolds, sculpt. Published by Boydell and Co. Alas! poor Yorick.

The original picture from which this is copied, was exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1803, and was, as far as we recollect, considered as a portrait of Mr. Kemble. It is not, however, a very striking resemblance. It is engraved in mezzotinto, and the general effect solemn, impressive, and highly appropriate to the scene and subject. Taken as a whole, it must be classed as a very fine print, though it would perhaps have been better if the right leg and thigh had been a little more distinctly made out. In the picture they were separated from the cloak by the local colouring, but in the print they are lost and confused in the shadows. It is intended as a companion print to the Rolla, which was published some time since.

The Grandmother's Blessing. Painted by Robert Smirke. Engraved by W. Evans. Published by Boydell and Co. and dedicated to their Majesties. The Size 24 by 19.

This is intended as a companion print to one entitled *Conjugal Affection*, engraved from a picture painted by the same artist, and now in the Council Chamber at Guildhall. For those who are not satisfied with any other delineations than such as represent the heroic achievements of high and exalted characters, this print is not calculated. Like the companion picture, it is an admirable and interesting representation of a domestic scene, where the characters are taken from the middle ranks of life; and may be considered as *coming home to all men's business and bosoms*. It is an address to the mind, in a language which may be understood by all who have understanding; and will be felt by all who have feeling. With regard to the executive part, the print is very correctly copied from the picture.

Una, from Spencer's Faerie Queen. Designed, engraved, and published, by R. Westall, R. A. May, 1805.

The elegant and poetical design from which this print is engraved, was exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1804, and is said to be a portrait of Miss Esten. It is engraved in the same manner as some others which he has published, and is, we believe, etched in a soft ground, and the flesh-colour, &c. afterwards wrought up with a pencil. Be that as it may, it is certainly the best style that could be adopted for imitating drawings of this description; and though the process must be rather tedious, the effect is extremely picturesque, and in almost every particular equal to the original.

Mr. Ackerman has published a print, representing

The Launching of his Majesty's Ship Hibernia, of 120 Guns; Circe and Pallas Frigates, of 32 Guns each; and the Unlocking the St. George, of 98 Guns, having undergone a complete Repair, on the 17th of November, 1804. R. Parker del. Black sculpt.

It is dedicated to Lord St Vincent, and shews the effect produced by his Lordship's mode of working the shipwrights, under the direction of Joshua Tucker, Esq. &c. &c. When printed in colours, it is infinitely more picturesque than marine subjects usually are; the shipping is very correctly drawn, and immense groups of little figures in the surrounding boats, &c. have an action and spirit that is very rarely given to such minute delineations. The whole is very well engraved.

From the same publisher we have No. I. of a series of heads engraved in chalks, by T. Nugent, for the improvement of those who are learning drawing. This Number contains four heads, viz.

Ariadne and Diana, drawn by L. De Longastre; Minerva, by J. Agar; and Sapina, by Maria Cosway.

These heads are as large as life, and admirably calculated for the improvement of young practitioners in the art, being in a free and easy style, and the air of the heads, especially the *Ariadne,* is unaffected and pleasing. They are as large as life, printed on a light brown drawing-paper; the two first are *en profile,* the others are full faces. No. II. is announced for speedy publication.

The twelve small coloured prints, on half a sheet of paper, for card-marks, are, in this age of pictures and prints, a novel and good thought. The different groupes are in small squares, principally caricature subjects, representing French and English travelling, fashion, &c. and considering their reduced size, they are very whimsically characteristic.

Mr. Ackerman has also published Proposals for publishing by subscription, to be paid on delivery, two prints, from the interesting views in the City of Dublin, after drawings made by T. S. Roberts, and executed in a style not to be distinguished from the originals. Size 35 by 28 inches. The first represents *a South View on the River Liffey,* taken from the Coal Quay, or Fruit Market.

The second, *a View of College Green, Westmoreland street, part of Sackville-street, and Carlisle Bridge,* taken from Grafton-street. To be ready on or before Christmas next.

We have had frequent occasion to speak of the works of Mr. Roberts, and from the taste and abilities he has displayed in his preceding productions, we form very high expectations of these two prints.

Ruth and her Mother; and Ruth and Boaz; Companion Prints. H. Singleton pinxt. H. Gillbank sculpt. Published by James Daniell, Strand.

The only historical subjects which our early painters attempted to delineate, were built upon scripture history, or the strange legendary stories of their canonized saints. The suppression of monasteries, and prohibition of pictures in churches, induced the few artists we had to change their style, and, as in other things, the change was carried to an extreme; for though the Bible abounds in subjects admirably calculated for the pencil, our modern painters have rarely adopted them. We were therefore glad to see the two above subjects chosen by Mr. Singleton, and he has treated them in an interesting and agreeable manner: the engravings which are in mezzotinto, are worthy of the pictures, and both together form a very pleasing pair of furniture prints.

Love, Chastity—Companion Prints. H. Singleton, pinxt. A. Cardon, sculpt.

To allegorical personages we never had much partiality, but in this little piece of fancy prints they are agreeably and naturally introduced, and well enough engraved in the chalk manner.

The panoramic style of painting is no longer to be considered as a novelty, but it still retains its attractions as a wonderful appropriation of the deception to be produced by perspective, and a grand application of the art of painting. There are now three Panoramas exhibited to the public, in different places, viz.—The View of Edinburgh, in Leicester-square; The Battle of Agincourt, at the Lyceum; and the Bay of Naples, in the Strand. All these have great merit, but taken in every point of view, the Bay of Naples is, perhaps, the superior picture.

The Morland Gallery, at Macklin's Room, in Fleet-street, continues open. It contains 95 pictures of very unequal merit: the marine subjects are in general inferior to the land scenery; some of them are feeble, and the foam, like that formerly painted by French artists, reminds the spectator of the curls of a periwig. In sheep, hogs, and rustics, especially the rustics of the stable, he was at home, and his works are of a very superior class to those of some other artists that we could mention, whose names rank very high, but whose reputations have been obtained by their exact imitations of the manners of preceding painters. They studied *pictures,* but Morland studied *nature,* and his peculiar taste led him to scenes where he saw the subjects he painted in all their varieties. In consequence of this, his figures, animals, &c. "Are English, English, Sirs, from top to toe." Many of his little simple subjects are overwhelmed with superb frames, of a prodigious, and in some cases, we think, of a preposterous depth. However, to those who wish to contemplate nature as it is in our own country, the whole, taken together, will afford much entertainment; and

after what has been said, it is but fair to enumerate some of the leading pictures.

No. 6. Represents *Travellers benighted.* This is a candle-light scene, previous to painting which, many of our artists would have inspected a picture by Schalkin, but Morland has consulted a better guide, he has evidently inspected nature.

From No. 11. which represents the *Inside of a Stable*, Mr. J. R. Smith has engraved a very fine print. The figures are admirably drawn, and the general effect of this picture is as fine as Teniers.

No. 13. Represents *Two Pigs*, and is in his very best style.

No. 19. Is a *Dead Pig*—a strange subject for an *English* artist, but it is solid, and peculiarly rich in the colouring.

No. 24. The portrait of the *Superintendant of a Brick-kiln* (said to be painted in twenty minutes) is a most spirited sketch.

No. 52. The *Passing Shower*. Simple, but chaste and natural, and the sky, exactly as we have seen it in nature.

No. 58. Is an admirable *Moon-light.*

No. 66. Is a delightful picture, composed of next to nothing; indeed it is to the praise of Morland that he rarely crowds his canvas with unnecessary objects. We never see *a figure to be let.*

No. 70. The *High Mettled Racer*, a very good picture, built upon Dibden's ballad.

No. 60. Represents a *Sheep* as large as life, and it is not easy to conceive that nature can be represented in a more accurate mirror.

No. 62. Is a small view of a *Slaughter-house*, and the sheep, though fine as those of Berghem, are not of the same country; they are completely English.

The British Institution, for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts, &c. which we mentioned in a former Retrospect, is now in a way of being matured. The Society have laid out 4,500l. of the subscriptions already received in the purchase of the Shakespeare Gallery in Pall-Mall; so that they will, at all events, have a centrical situation and good light, for such pictures as they exhibit to the inspection of the public.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Six English Canzonets, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte, composed and dedicated to the Queen, by John Peter Salomon, Esq. 10s. 6d.

THIS work is of very distinguished merit. Beauty of fancy, felicity of expression, and mastery of modulation are the leading characteristics of almost every page. The meaning and sentiment of the poetry has been so scrupulously attended to as to place Mr. Salomon very high in the rank of composers of good sense, as well as of fine imagination, and to evince a judgment matured not only by the acquisition of science but by the study of the *belles lettres*. A production so greatly calculated to gratify amateurs of clear discernment and pure taste will, we hope, meet with such encouragement as to induce this excellent and justly esteemed musician to speedily oblige the public with another effort of his muse.

A grand Sonata for the Piano-forte; composed by Joseph Woelfl. 4s.

Mr. Woelfl, a recent visitor to this country, and with whose extraordinary powers on the piano-forte we are not unacquainted, has exhibited great ingenuity and a profundity of judgment in this production. The passages are, for the most part, of a very original cast; and the auxiliary sharps and flats are introduced with an address that argues the most familiar acquaintance with every intricacy of extraneous modulation; and though we cannot aver that all the ideas are equally fascinating, yet are they in every instance so skilfully displayed and tastefully decorated as to produce a very interesting effect, and convince every refined hearer of the rich store of science and solid judgment of the composer.

Three Sonatas for the Piano-forte, composed in a familiar Style, for the Improvement of young Practitioners, and dedicated to Miss Frances Greene, by Julian Busby, 4s.

The style and plan of these sonatas are explained in the title; we have therefore only to speak of the merit of the execution, as conformable to the design; and, taking them in this point of view, we cannot but award great praise to their young author. He has evidently, amidst the free indulgence of his fancy, studiously consulted the convenience of the learner; and has so successfully blended the gratification of

of the ear with the improvement of the finger as to ensure the earnest thanks of every juvenile practitioner.

The celebrated Overture of Demophon; arranged for the Piano-forte by T. Latour, Esq. 2s.

This fine, expressive overture, though not, perhaps, so perfectly calculated for a piano-forte exercise as some others, has been turned to great account by Mr. Latour's adaptation. The score is ably compressed, and the passages are so well disposed for the band, as to facilitate their execution and produce a pleasantness of effect that could not have been expected from a less skilful master.

"Rest, Lady Fair;" a Ballad for Three Voices, as sung by Messrs. Terrail, Vaughan, and T. Sale, at the Glee Club; dedicated to T. Moore, Esq. 2s.

This ballad, or glee, is intended as an answer to "Oh, Lady fair!" and is no unworthy companion to that pleasing and popular composition. The ideas are easy, natural, and unaffected; and the combination of the voices displays a degree of musical intelligence every way sufficient for a production of this scope.

"The Violet of the Vale;" a Ballad sung by Miss Tennant, at the Vocal Concerts, Hanover-square; composed by J. F. Burrows. 1s.

The melody of this sung, the words of which are by Mr. Rannie, exhibits the picture of a mind fertile and tasteful, but, perhaps, without that perfect ease and finish which only experience and length of study can attain. The ideas are elegantly turned, but some of the *distances* are too sudden, while obvious opportunities of expression have been missed.

Lucy, a Ballad; sung by Mrs. Mountain, with universal Applause; composed and respectfully dedicated to Miss Harriet Hutchinson, by James Henry Leffler. 1s.

Mr. Bloomfield, the celebrated author of the "Farmer's Boy," has supplied the poetry of "Lucy;" and Mr. Leffler, we must say, has, in his melody, kept pace with his author's purity of idea, and ease of diction. In a word, "Lucy" is a very engaging and interesting little ballad.

The favourite Air of "Laurette;" composed by H. Smart; arranged as a Rondo, for the Piano-forte or Harp, and inscribed to Miss Beechey, by Joseph Major. 2s.

Mr. Major has converted this popular air into a rondo that will, we predict, become equally prevalent. The digressive matter blends well with the theme, and the passages, while they must gratify every cultivated ear, afford that practice for the finger by which it cannot fail to be improved.

"Poor Kate who sells Brier;" a Ballad; sung by Miss Tyrer, at the Theatre Royal Drury Lane; written and composed by William John Rhodes. 1s.

"Poor Kate" tells her tale in a melody as simple and natural as her own character; and this we deem the first merit in a song of this kind. Among the lovers of unaffected, artless air, Mr. Rhodes, we are convinced, will gain by this little effort many admirers.

"The Maid of Seaton Vale," a Scottish Ballad, written by Mr. Rannie; composed and dedicated to Mrs. Finlason, by John Ross, Esq. 1s.

In the "Maid of Seaton," we find much sweetness of melody and tenderness of expression. The ideas flow out of each other with ease and nature, and the effect of the whole worthy the well-known talents from which the melody springs.

A new Overture for the Piano-forte; composed and dedicated to Miss Maria Place, by J. Latour, Esq. 2s.

This overture, in which Mr. Latour has introduced the favourite air of "Go George, I can't endure you," is throughout conceived with much spirit, and produces an effect that evinces a particular happiness of talent for this light, easy, and pleasing species of composition. Piano-forte students who have not yet arrived at the higher stages of execution will find this an agreeable and improving exercise.

"Orphan Mary; or, the Strawberry Girl;" sung by Mrs. Herbert, in the New Pantomime, of "Laugh and lay down; or Harlequin King of Spades;" composed by J. Sanderson. 1s.

This is one of those many little efforts which, without any striking merit or peculiarity of character, please the general ear, and add to the general stock of ordinary entertainment.

NEW

NEW ACTS OF THE BRITISH LEGISLATURE.

Being an Analysis of all Acts of General Importance, passed in the present Session of Parliament, 45 Geo. III.

The New Duties imposed in the present Session of Parliament, are—By the Acts 45 Geo. iii. cap. 11. on Postages.—45 Geo. iii. cap. 13. on Pleasure Horses.—45 Geo. iii. cap. 14. on Salt.—45 Geo. iii. cap. 15. on Property or Income.—45 Geo. iii. cap. 28. on Legacies.—45 Geo. iii. cap. 30. on Excise and Custom Duties.

OF the increased Rates of Postage under the authority of the first-mentioned Act, every one must now be well informed; but it is proper to observe that the Duty on Pleasure Horses has been increased one-fifth. The Tax on Property or Income, one-fourth. The Duty on Salt one-half; and the Excise and Custom Duties (which cannot be detailed in this Miscellany) in a certain proportion.

Amongst new Acts the first that requires notice, is the Stat. 45 Geo. 3. cap. 28. imposing a Duty on Legacies; the enactments of which are as follows:—

There shall be paid upon all legacies, specific or pecuniary, or of any other description, whether the same be charged upon any real or personal estate; and upon all residues or shares of personal estate left by any will or testamentary instrument, or divided by force of the statute of distributions, or the custom of any province or place; and upon monies, or residues or shares of monies, arising from the sale of real estates, by duty, will, or testamentary instrument, directed to be sold; the duties following—that is to say,

Upon every legacy of twenty pounds or more, given by any will or testamentary instrument, for the benefit of any child, or descendant of any child, and charged upon any real or personal estate, or on monies arising from the sale of any real estate, and upon the clear residue of every person dying testate or intestate, and upon every part of the clear residue devised to any person of any monies arising by the sale of any real estate, by any will or testamentary instrument directed to be sold, provided such person shall leave any personal or real estate of the clear yearly value of one hundred pounds in the whole, after deducting debts, funeral expences, and other charges and legacies (if any) the sum of one pound for every one hundred pounds of the value of any such legacy or residue, and after the same rate for any greater or less sum.

Upon every legacy of twenty pounds charged upon any real estate, or monies arising from the sale of any real estate, directed to be sold, of the clear value of one hundred pounds, and upon such monies, and the clear residue, after payment of debts, funeral expences, and other charges and legacies, if any, and which, if payable out of any personal estate*, would by virtue of 44 Geo. 3. cap. 98. have been chargeable with any of the duties of two pounds ten shillings, four pounds, and five pounds; the like duty of two pounds ten shillings, four pounds, and five pounds for every one hundred pounds of the amount of such legacy, or residue; and after the same rate for any greater or less sum.

Upon every legacy arising out of any personal estate, and upon the residue of any personal estate, for which a duty of eight pounds per cent. is now payable under the said act, an additional duty of two pounds.

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* The old duties on legacies are, by 44 Geo. 3. cap. 98, as follows:—Legacy, specific or pecuniary, or of any other description, of the amount or value of twenty pounds or more, and also upon the clear residue of the personal estate of every person, whether testate or intestate, and who shall leave any personal estate of the clear value of one hundred pounds, after deducting debts, funeral expences, and other charges, and specific and pecuniary legacies (if any) where any such legacy, or any residue shall be given, or shall pass to a brother or sister, or any descendant of a brother or sister, for every one hundred pounds of the value of any such legacy or residue, and so after the same rate for any greater or less sum, to be paid on the receipt for such legacy or residue, 2l. 10s.

A brother or sister of a father or mother of the deceased, or any descendant of a brother or sister of a father or mother of the deceased, for every one hundred pounds of the value, 4l.

A brother or sister of a grandfather or grandmother of the deceased, or any descendant of a brother or sister of a grandfather or grandmother of the deceased, for every one hundred pounds of the value, 5l.

To or for the benefit of any person, in any other degree of collateral consanguinity to the deceased than as above described, or any stranger in blood, for every one hundred pounds of the value, 8l.

Exemptions.] Legacy, or any residue which shall be given or shall pass to or for the benefit of the husband or wife of the deceased, or any of the royal family.

Upon

Upon every legacy of the value of twenty pounds or more, charged upon any real estate, or monies arising from the sale of any real estate, of the clear value in the whole of one hundred pounds, and upon the clear residue of such monies, after deducting debts, funeral expences, and other charges and legacies, if any, and which shall be given for the benefit of any person whose legacy or residue, if arising out of personal estate, would be now chargeable with eight pounds per centum, a duty of ten pounds for every hundred pounds of the value of such legacy or monies.

The duties granted by this act shall not be charged in respect of any legacies satisfied out of any real or personal estate, or in respect of any share of any personal estate of any person dying before April 5, 1805.

Nor any legacy or residue which shall be given or pass to the husband or wife of the deceased, or any of the royal family.

Every gift by any will or testamentary instrument of any person dying after the 5th of April, 1805, which shall have effect, or be satisfied out of personal estate, now payable only in respect of those coming out of personal estates, and not in respect of such as were charged on real estates, or which shall have been made payable out of any real estate, or be directed to be satisfied out of any monies to arise by the sale of any real estate, whether by way of annuity, or in any other form, shall be deemed to be a legacy: provided that nothing herein shall extend to the charging with the duties any specific sum of money, or any share thereof charged by any marriage settlement or deed, upon an real estate, in any case in which any such specific sum shall be appointed by any will or testamentary instrument, under any power by any such marriage-settlement or deed.

The duties granted upon legacies charged upon any real estate shall be paid by the trustees; or if there shall be no trustees, then by the person entitled to such real estate, subject to such legacy, or by the person required to pay any such legacy; and the said duties shall be retained by the person paying any such legacy according to the regulations of 36 Geo. 3. chap. 52.

"An Act for allowing a certain Proportion of the Militia in Great Britain voluntarily to enlist in His Majesty's Regular Forces and Royal Marines. 45 Geo. iii. cap. 31." (Passed 10th April, 1805.)

His Majesty may appoint regiments of the regular forces and divisions of the marines in which militia men may enlist.

But the number of men to be enlisted *shall not exceed the number then serving above the original quota of the county*, nor more than one serjeant and one corporal for every twenty private men.

His Majesty may appoint officers to approve or reject the men, but none shall be rejected who are five feet four inches, and under 35 years of age, and not disabled.

As soon as the number to be enlisted from any regiment is ascertained, they shall be discharged, and shall, if approved, be attested for general service in the regiments they have declared their intention to enlist, and shall be entitled to the bounty of ten guineas; of which three shall be paid to such man on his approval, and the remainder as soon as he shall arrive at the head quarters of the regiment or division into which he shall have enlisted, together with subsistence, pay, and cloathing.

No person in confinement, under sentence of a court-martial, shall be entitled to enlist until he shall have suffered the sentence of a court martial; nor any who have been in confinement or sentenced to punishment within a certain period without consent of the commanding officer.

No serjeant or corporal shall enlist into the artillery as such.

Also, no adjutant's clerk, or regimental clerk, drummer, or musician in the band, or armourer, shall be entitled to enlist without the consent of the commanding officer; and commanding officers may refuse to discharge men upon assigning sufficient cause to the general commanding the district, or to the adjutant-general.

No person shall be drafted from the regiment in which he enlisted unless first wholly discharged from all service whatever.

This act was passed to answer the regular army, by reducing the militia to its original standard, and permitting the surplus strength thereof to be transposed to the regular forces and royal marines. To induce voluntary offers of service therein, a bounty of ten guineas is granted to each man, and the foregoing abstract contains the substance of such clauses as relate to the privileges and immunities of the men who may enlist under the authority of the act; the clauses ommitted relate merely to official regulations.

Erratum in the Essay in Vindication of Locke (No. 130):—for "conspicuous," read "perspicuous."

VARIETIES,

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL,

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

**** Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

DR. YOUNG's Course of Lectures on Natural Philosophy and the Mechanical Arts, delivered two years ago in the theatre of the Royal Institution, is now printing, with considerable additions and improvements. The work will consist of two volumes quarto; the first containing the text of the Lectures, nearly as they were delivered, but with such alterations as are calculated to make them still more intelligible to the most uninformed readers. The Lectures are followed by a copious series of plates, illustrative of every department of mechanical and physical science. The second volume contains, in the first place, the mathematical elements of natural philosophy, deduced from first principles, and, in many instances, extended by new investigations; secondly, a methodical catalogue of works relating to natural philosophy and the arts, with about ten thousand references to particular memoirs and passages, and a number of useful tables and of concise abstracts and remarks; and, lastly, a collection of the author's miscellaneous papers, reprinted with some alterations, principally from the Philosophical Transactions. The work is expected to be completed early in the next winter.

The M. S. of the fourth volume of the the Life of General WASHINGTON has reached London, and the quarto edition will make its appearance early in August.

Mr. THELWALL continues to deliver his Lectures on Elocution and Criticism, in various places in Yorkshire and Lancashire, with a degree of success almost without example. So much is the temper of the times changed, that his principal patrons are among the Clergy, who have every where been forward to bear public testimony of his merit. We learn that he intends to repeat them in the metropolis in the ensuing winter.

Mr. T. C. BANKES is preparing for the press, in two volumes, the extinct Peerage of England; giving an account of all the peers who have been created, and whose titles now are either dormant, in abeyance, or absolutely extinct; with their descents, marriages, and issues, public employments, and most memorable actions, from the Norman conquest to the year 1803.

A new volume of the valuable Transactions of the London Medical Society is announced as ready for publication.

A *new* society has been lately instituted, under the title of the Medical and Chirurgical Society of London; the leading objects of which are to promote a spirit of harmony among the members of the profession.—Dr. SAUNDERS is the President.

Dr. ARNEMAN, of Hamburgh, late Professor of Medicine in the University of Gottingen, and member of most of the Philosophical and Medical Societies in Europe and America, has undertaken to superintend the foreign department of the MEDICAL and PHYSICAL JOURNAL, vacant by the decease of the late Dr. NOEHDEN. The high consideration in which the MEDICAL JOURNAL is held on the Continent, cannot fail to be increased by this arrangement; and it may not be improper to add, for the information of the correspondents of this work, that of the unprecedented number of two thousand five hundred copies, which are circulated every month, nearly one thousand copies are sent to the Continent, to the East and West Indies, and to North America. The advantages of so large a monthly circulation is, in this work, equally felt by readers and by correspondents.

Mr. COTTLE (the author of Alfred) is engaged in writing an heroic poem on the subjugation of Wales by Edward I. entitled The Fall of Cambria.

Mr. IRVING, author of the Lives of the Scottish Poets, lately published in two volumes octavo, is now engaged in preparing for the press, Memoirs of the Life and Writings of George Buchanan.

Mr. CAPEL LOFFT is printing a Collection of Sonnets, which, from the known taste of the editor, may be expected to be strictly classical.

The Rev. Dr. KELLY, one of the translators of the Manks Bible, rector of Copford, and vicar of Ardleigh, Essex, has in the press a Triglott Dictionary of the Gaelic Language; as spoken in Man, Scotland, and Ireland: together with the English.

Mr. BASIL MONTAGUE is engaged on A Treatise on the Law of Bankrupts.

Dr. MAVOR is engaged in a tour of Wales, and is collecting materials for an Account of its Agriculture, Manners of the People, their Customs, Habits, &c. &c. A draftsman of taste and accuracy makes one of his party; and the whole journey will have for its object science and scenery, pleasure and information. The principality has been often trod, but it is by no means beaten; ever affording new sources of remark for use and beauty.

Mrs. TEMPLE, mother of the young lady whose poetry has so frequently gratified the readers of the Monthly Magazine, has finished a novel, under the title of Ferdinand Fitz-Ormond, which will speedily make its appearance, in four volumes.

Mr. CROCKER, an eminent land surveyor, of Frome, in Somersetshire, is engaged upon a Systematic Treatise on Land Surveying. This important practical art, said to have given rise to Geometry, has never been treated in a manner worthy of its importance, and the authors who have treated of it have either been deficient in mathematical knowledge, or without experience in practice. Mr. CROCKER unites both these requisites in a super-eminent degree.

The new edition of Dr. WATKINS's Biographical Dictionary, in the improvement of which he has been employed nearly two years, is almost completed, and will be ready for publication in the month of September. It will include upwards of ten thousand persons, with the authorities annexed to each article.

Mr. YOUNG has commenced the new series of his Annals of Agriculture, and the first quarterly number appeared on the first day of July. In future, a volume of four quarterly Numbers will be completed annually.

A selection of all the best epigrams in the English language will speedily appear, under the title of the British Martial.

Mr. BELOE is printing Anecdotes of Literature, from rare books in the British Museum and other valuable libraries.

Mr. ROBERTS, author of a Treatise on Voluntary and Fraudulent Conveyances, is preparing a Treatise on the great Statute of Frauds and Perjuries; in which the influence of that statute upon contracts for sales, wills, judgments, and executions, will be the subject principally considered.

Dr. TROTTER, of Newcastle, is preparing for the press An Inquiry into the increasing Prevalence, Prevention, and Treatment of Diseases commonly called Nervous, Bilious, Indigestion, &c.

The Life of the late Mr. GEORGE MORLAND is printing, in folio.

Mr. CRUISE is preparing for the press the fifth and sixth volumes of his Digest of the Laws of England respecting real Property.

Mr. BIGLAND, author of Letters on History, has announced a Collection of Essays to be published by subscription.

Mr. LESLIE has circulated Proposals for publishing by subscription a Dictionary of the synonymous Words and technical Terms in the English Language.

Mr. W. HOOKER, a pupil of Mr. BAUER, botanic painter to his Majesty, has commenced the publication of a work under the title of Paradisus Londinensis; containing coloured figures of new and rare plants cultivated in the vicinity of London.

The second volume of BELL's Surgery, containing operations of surgery, may be expected in a short time.

Dr. EDWARD GOODMAN CLARKE, author of *Medicinæ Praxeos Compendium*, has in the press a new work on the Practice of Physic.

Dr. MUNKHOUSE, of Queen's College, Oxford, has in the press three volumes of Sermons.

Mr. LOUIS JONSON has commenced the publication of a work entitled Devotional Harmony. The words are selected from various psalms and hymns in common use, and the music from the most eminent composers. No new tune will be inserted that will not stand the test of musical criticism.

Mr. SWINBURNE is engaged in a Picturesque Tour through Spain; which will be illustrated with twenty-two plates, and will be finished early in 1806.

The Complete Grazier; or Farmer and Cattle Dealer's Assistant, by a Lincolnshire Grazier, is printing.

In November next will be published, in quarto, the first volume of Mr. LYSONS's *Magna Britannia Illustrata*.

Dr. R. JACKSON has nearly ready for publication A System of medical Arrangement for Armies.

A new work, under the title of London Cries, or Pictures of Riot and Distress, a Poem, by a gentleman of Lincoln's Inn, will soon appear.

Mr. DAVID BOOTH, of Newburgh, in Fifeshire, has issued Proposals for publishing an Analytical Dictionary of the English Language.

Mr. JONAS, author of An Abridgment of the Excise Laws, intends shortly to publish A new and complete Art of Gauging.

Mr.

Mr. JOHN NEWLAND, of the Inner Temple, is preparing a Treatise on Contracts, as far as they fall within the jurisdiction of a court of equity.

The fifth volume of the Supplement to Mr. VINER's Abridgment is preparing for publication.

Mr. W. D. EVANS has in the press A Translation of POTHIER's Treatise on Obligations; with Illustrations adapted to the English Law.

Dr. GRIFFITHS, author of a volume of Travels, is engaged on a translation of LENOIR's French Monuments, which will extend to about six volumes octavo.

Mrs. JACKSON, widow of J. JACKSON, Esq. Advocate General of Jamaica, has in the press Dialogues on the Doctrines and Duties of Christianity.

A Board of Health has lately been established for the purpose of preparing and digesting regulations for the most speedy and effectual modes of guarding against the introduction and spreading of infection, and for purifying any ship or house in case any contagious disorder should manifest itself in any part of the United Kingdom. This Board is to hold its meetings at Somerset-Place, and it is composed of Sir Andrew Snape Hammond, Sir Lucas Pepys, Dr. Reynolds, Sir Francis Milman, Dr. Hunter, Dr. Heberden, Sir Alexander Monro, and Dr. Harness.

Mr. NICHOLSON and others have been investigating the cause of the noise in water just before it boils, which is usually called *simmering*; and, from some experiments, it seems to be occasioned by the condensation of steam bubbles, in their ascent through the cold fluid above.

Mr. STODART gives the following as a good method of gilding upon steel:— To a saturated solution of gold in nitro-muriatic acid, add about three times the quantity of pure sulphuric ether, and agitate them together for a short time. The gold will soon be taken up by the ether in the form of nitro-muriate of gold, leaving the remaining acid colourless at the bottom of the vessel, which must be drawn off by means of a stop cock. The acid being discharged, the instrument to be gilt, having been previously well polished and wiped clean, is to be dipped for an instant into the ethereal solution, and on withdrawing it, as instantly washed by agitation in clear water, to get rid of a small portion of acid necessarily taken up with the metal. If this be neatly done, the surface of the steel will be completely and very beautifully covered with gold.

The travels undertaken by Messrs. ALEXANDER VON HUMBOLDT and AIME BONPLAND, into the interior of America excite general interest. In fact, there are few countries so worthy of the attention and investigation of enlightened men, and few travellers have combined with the spirit of observation, and the numerous attainments and talents possessed by Messrs. VON HUMBOLDT and BONPLAND, such ardour for the improvement of the sciences, such courage and success in the execution of the plan they had formed. Messrs. LEVRAULT, SCHÖLL, and Co. have published a Prospectus of the Travels of these gentlemen, the publication of which has been committed to them by the authors. Travellers, say they, have, in general, introduced all their observations into the body of their works. M. VON HUMBOLDT has, however, thought proper to follow a contrary method, and to treat separately of objects which are of a different nature. He is, therefore, determined first to give to the public detached collections containing whatever relates more particularly to astronomy, geology, botany, zoology, &c before he publishes what may properly be denominated his Travels, which will embrace every thing connected with general physics, the origin of nations, their manners, their civilization, prosperity, antiquities, commerce, and political economy. Of this portion of his observations, and the History of his Travels, he will at present publish only an abridged account, entitled Abridged Relation of Travels between the Tropics, performed in the Interior of the new Continent, in the Years 1799, 1800, 1801, 1802, and 1803. Messrs. HUMBOLDT and BONPLAND, continue the publishers, being united by the ties of the most intimate friendship, having shared all the fatigues and all the dangers of this expedition, have agreed that all their publications shall bear their names conjointly. The preface of each work will announce to which of the two each distinct part belongs. This arrangement will accelerate the enjoyment of the public, and will facilitate to a greater number the means of acquiring what will demand a less advance at a time. Besides, it is not agreeable to be interrupted in the midst of a narrative, sometimes by the details of an astronomical observation, and at others by the description of a plant or an unknown animal. He will publish, at the same time, his astronomical observations, and the tables of his barometrical and geodesical measures, under the title of Collection of astronomical Observations

vations, and Measures executed in the New Continent; and, as in his Voyage, he confines himself in mentioning an altitude to the statement of it, without saying whether it was found by the barometer or whether it was founded on geodesical measures. M. HUMBOLDT then collects into a separate work all the phenomena presented by the atmosphere and the soil of the equinoctial regions. This work, the result of all the investigations undertaken by our philosopher during his five years travels in both hemispheres, is entitled, Essay on the Geography of Plants, or physical Picture of the equinoctial Regions, founded on the Observations and Measures taken between the Latitude of 10° South and 10° North, in 1799, 1800, 1801, 1802, and 1803. A large plate represents a section passing over the summit of Chimborazo, carried from the coasts of the South Sea to the shores of Brasil. It indicates the progressive vegetation from the interior of the soil which contains cryptogamous plants, to the perpetual snows which are the limits of all vegetation. Among these is distinguished the vegetation of palm-trees, &c. that of fern-trees, quinquina, and gramineous plants. The name of each plant is written at the height at which it is found, according to the measures determined by M. VON HUMBOLDT. Fourteen scales, placed on each side of the table, relate to the chemical composition of the air, of its temperature, of its hygroscopical and cyanometrical state, of the electrical phenomena, of the horizontal refraction, of the decrease of gravitation, of the culture of the soil, of the height at which the different kinds of tropical animals live, &c. It is, without doubt, the most general physical table, of any portion of the globe, ever attempted. The same booksellers are likewise printing two other works, which belong to descriptive natural history; one on botany and the other on zoology. The herbary which these travellers brought from Mexico, the Cordilleras of the Andes, the Oronoko, Rio Negro, and the river of Amazons, is one of the richest in exotic plants that was ever conveyed to Europe. Having long resided in countries which no botanist had ever visited before them, it is easy to conceive how many new genera and species there must be among the 6300 kinds which they collected under the tropics of the new continent. Were they to publish at once the systematic description of all these vegetables, they would employ several years in ascertaining what is really new, or they would run the risk of publishing, under new names, plants already known. It therefore appeared preferable to give, without any regular order, the designs of the new genera and species, which they have been able sufficiently to determine, and to publish at a subsequent period, a work without plates, which contain the diagnoses of all the species, systematically arranged. It is with this view that they publish the Equinoctial Plants collected in Mexico, the Island of Cuba, the Provinces of Caraccas, Cumana, and Barcelona, in the Andes of New Grenada, Quito and Peru, on the Banks of Rio Negro, the Oronoko, and the River of Amazons. Messrs. HUMBOLDT and BONPLAND have been equally fortunate in making interesting discoveries in zoology and comparative anatomy. They have collected, in great numbers, descriptions of animals hitherto unknown; monkies, birds, fish, amphibious animals; for example, the axalotl of the lakes of Mexico, a problematical animal of a nature similar to the cameleon. M. VON HUMBOLDT has made drawings of numerous objects of comparative anatomy, relative to the crocodile, the sea-cow, the sloth, the lama, and the larynx of monkies and birds. He has brought over a collection of skulls of Indians, Mexicans, Peruvians, and natives of the banks of the Oronoko; and these drawings are not less interesting for the history of the different races of our species than for anatomy. These materials, among which will be found a notice on the fossile elephants' teeth found at the elevation of 2600 yards above the sea, will appear in numbers, under the title of Collection of Observations in Zoology and comparative Anatomy, made during Travels between the Tropics. While these various works are in the course of publication, M. VON HUMBOLDT will complete the engraving of the Geological Atlas of the Cordilleras of the Andes and of Mexico, containing profiles founded on measured heights; of the Essay on geological Pasigraphy, or on the manner of representing the phenomena of the stratification of the rocks, by perfectly simple signs: and of the Geographical Atlas, which will contain a map of the river la Madelaine, in four plates; others of the Oronoko, Rio Negro and Cassiquiare, and the general map of the kingdom of New Spain: the latter will be accompanied with a statistical account of the country. All these maps were drawn by M. VON HUMBOLDT himself, from his own astronomi-

cal observations, and a great number of interesting materials which he collected. He will, at the same time, put the finishing hand to the first volume of his Travels. To the subjects already mentioned as being particularly treated of in that work, should be added, observations on the climate relative to organisation in general; considerations on the ancient state of civilization of these regions, and detailed notices on the management and produce of the mines. A folio volume of engravings will exhibit several views of the Cordilleras, and valuable designs of the antiquities of Mexico and Peru, such as the elegant arabesques which cover the ruins of the ancient palace, several enormous pyramids constructed of brick, statues, and chronological monuments, which have a very striking analogy to those antiquities of Indostan with which we are acquainted. Several of these plates are already engraved with great care. As M. VON HUMBOLDT publishes these different works at the same time in German and French, both editions may be considered as originals. The Equinoctial Plants, by M. BONPLAND, will appear only in French; a great part of the text being in Latin, it will therefore be understood by the literati of all Europe. The following is a list of their works which are either in the course of publication or shortly will issue from the press:—Abridged Narrative of Travels between the Tropics, performed in the Interior of the New Continent during the Years 1799, 1800, 1801, 1802, and 1803, quarto, which was to appear in the month of July. Collection of astronomical Observations and Measures executed in the New Continent; same size and paper, to appear in the course of the present year. Essay on the Geography of Plants; or Physical Picture of the equinoctial Regions, founded on Observations and Measures taken between the Latitude of 18° South, and 10° North, in 1799, 1800, 1801, 1802, and 1803, quarto, with one plate. Equinoctial Plants collected in Mexico, the Island of Cuba, the Provinces of Caraccas, Cumana, and Barcelona, in the Andes of New Grenada, Quito, and Peru, on the Banks of the Rio Negro, Oronoko, and the River of the Amazons, with plates, folio. Collection of Observations in Zoology and comparative Anatomy, made during Travels between the Tropics; quarto, with plates. All these works collectively will bear the general title of Travels of Messrs. ALEXANDER VON HUMBOLDT and AIME BONPLAND. They will all be printed uniformly, excepting the Equinoctial Plants, for which a larger size was required on account of the figures. A Translation of these important Travels is announced in London, by Mr. PHILLIPS, of Bridge-street.

M. DE STRATIMIROVUS, Greek Archbishop and Metropolitan of Carlowitz, in Hungary, has caused Dr. NEUSTADTER's Instructions concerning Vaccination to be translated into the Illyrian and Wallachian languages. This work, composed for the use of the lower classes, has been gratuitously distributed, to the amount of 25,000 copies, among the inhabitants of those and the neighbouring provinces.

The well-known German Journal, entitled *Allgemeine Deutsche Bibliothek*, which has been carried on forty years, and during great part of that time possessed of considerable influence, will cease with the present year; the editor, M. NICOLAI, being obliged, by his great age, to resign the undertaking.

A work of considerable magnitude, on the Northern Mythology, has been announced at Leipsick. The author is Professor GRATER, and M. GÖESCHEN has undertaken to execute it with the utmost typographical luxury. It will appear at the same time in German and French, in thirty parts, of a small folio size.

A Catalogue of the Medical and Physical Library of the late Professor BALDINGER, of Marpurg, has been published. He was, perhaps, the most curious man in Germany with respect to every thing connected with the medical science. His library comprehends 16,000 volumes, exclusive of detached dissertations, treatises, or memoirs. The number of editions which he possessed of the Aphorisms of Hippocrates alone, exceeded one hundred; but the most remarkable circumstance connected with his library is, that it is not destitute of any necessary or essential work. The proprietor was fifty years in collecting it, and his heirs wish to dispose of it, if possible, entire.

M. PROUST, Professor of chemistry at Madrid, announces that he has discovered in Spain the earth of which floating bricks are made. He imagines that it is almost of the same nature as that employed for the same purpose by FABRONI. He intends speedily to publish the result of his experiments on this subject.

M. REICHARD, counsellor in the service of the late Duke of Saxe Gotha, has resolved to erect a monument of his gratitude

titude to that prince, not in a public place in some town in his dominions, but on the summit of the Rigi, one of the highest and most frequented mountains of Switzerland. The simple stone which will form this monument, and which will be fixed to one of the blocks of granite of the mountain, has been prepared at Zug. It bears the following inscription in German:—"To the pious memory of ERNEST II. Duke of Saxe Gotha, illustrious for his birth and his talents, and still greater for his noble and liberal sentiments, this monument is consecrated in the face of the Alps and of the free people whom he loved and esteemed." It was M. FUSSELI, the painter, of Zurich, who chose the picturesque situation in which this inscription will be placed, and obtained permission for that purpose from the competent authorities. He intends soon to publish a Picturesque Tour of the Rigi.

M. DE LA DROUETTE, Prefect of the Upper Alps, has addressed to the Institute a Memoir on the Discovery of the ancient City of Mons Seleucus, which appears to have been overwhelmed and destroyed by an extraordinary inundation. The researches hitherto made have discovered an edifice 598 feet in length, and 360 in breadth, a furnace, a semi-circular basin, stoves, brick cellars, covered with several strata of very fine cement, canals and aqueducts lined throughout their whole length; apartments for the directors of the manufactory, lodgings for the workmen, gardens, &c. In front, the streets terminate in an extensive place, and in the avenue of the principal edifice; that above-mentioned was surrounded by a great number of houses. The labourers have likewise found many articles in bronze, fragments of statues of alabaster, bass-reliefs in marble, a great quantity of fragments of mosaic-work, besides a vast number of vessels of glass and earth, which afford a high idea of the art of pottery in ancient times; numerous Celtic and Roman medals of silver and bronze; and, lastly, some inscriptions in better or worse preservation.

In America a very simple and ingenious borer is in general use; it consists of the common center bit of the carpenters, followed by a wide flat screw, hammered up from a plate of iron or steel; and it possesses the property of clearing away the cutting without requiring to be drawn out, as is the case with the auger, the gimblet, &c. For the cuttings are partly by their weight, and partly by friction against the internal cylindrical surface, prevented from revolving along with the screw. The consequence is, that they are pressed against its thread, and slide along it towards the handle. And as this motion or shifting of the thread is quicker than the motion of boring, by which the whole tool is carried inwards, the cuttings must come out with a velocity nearly equal to the difference of these two motions.

The mountain Ortless, situated between the vallies of Sulden and Drosny, has been ascended by M. GEBHARD, by whose barometer its height is found to be 14,406 Paris feet above the level of the Mediterranean, which is higher than any mountain on the old continent, except Mont-Blanc; this, according to Saussure, is 14,556 feet.

W. WERNER is enabled to dissolve wax in water by the following process:— For every pound of white wax he takes twenty-four ounces of potash dissolved in a gallon of warm water. In this he boils the wax, cut in small pieces, for half an hour, and at the end of this time he takes it from the fire, and suffers it to cool. The wax floats on the surface, in the form of white soap; triturated with water, it yields what is commonly called *milk of wax*, and may be applied to furniture, pictures, &c. An hour after the application the coated parts are to be covered with a piece of woollen cloth, which will give a great brilliancy to paintings, and a fine polish to furniture.

It is said that M. SCHROETER has ascertained the existence of an atmosphere to the moon, by some new observations on the twilight round this secondary planet, which extends from 2° 38′ to 3° 6′. The atmosphere of the moon is 28.94 times less dense than the terrestrial atmosphere.

A. F. SKJELDEBRAND, a colonel in the service of the King of Sweden, has published, at Stockholm, a work entitled *Voyage Pittoresque au Cap Nord*. The work is in four volumes, and contains a number of views, with descriptions of the appearance of the country. This author was the travelling companion of Acerbi, who, some years since, published an account of his travels through Sweden, Lapland, &c. In their narratives they have pursued different tracts; the one having written as a philosophic observer of men and nature, the other as a painter and lover of the fine arts.

JULIUS KLAPROTH, son to the celebrated chemist, in consequence of his great skill in Oriental literature, is appointed, by the Petersburg Academy of Sciences,

Sciences, to attend the Embaſſy of Count Golowkin, which is about to be ſent from Ruſſia to China. The embaſſy will conſiſt of 3000 perſons, and it is hoped that very conſiderable acceſſions of knowledge, in reſpect to the Chineſe empire, will be derived from it.

The new edition of OSTERWALD's Geography has, by French influence, been prohibited in Switzerland!

Dr. F. MUNTER has publiſhed, at Copenhagen, in two volumes, a very complete Hiſtory of the Reformation.

A Collection of Letters, which paſſed between LEIBNITZ and ſeveral of his correſpondents, and which had not hitherto been given to the world, has lately been publiſhed at Hanover.

By an Imperial Ukaſe in the Court Gazette of Peterſburg, the rights of citizens have been given to the Jews throughout the whole extent of the Ruſſian dominions. The children of the Jews will, henceforth, be admitted, like the other Ruſſian ſubjects, into the ſchools, colleges, and univerſities. The Hebrews will be divided into four claſſes; viz. of farmers; artificers and workmen; merchants; and citizens. The farmers will be free, and, as well as the artificers, may purchaſe lands; and thoſe who wiſh to engage in agriculture, and have no fortune, are to have a certain portion of the crown lands. Thoſe who will eſtabliſh manufactories are to enjoy, in their commerce, all the franchiſes of Ruſſian ſubjects.

Profeſſor KIESEWETTER has made a variety of obſervations on the *Deaf and Dumb*, at Berlin; and he has diſcovered, that, when taught to ſpeak, they have a great tendency to ſpeak in rhyme!

M. PROUST ſays, that the ſulphate of copper and the nitrate, with a minimum of acid, verdigris, the native and artificial muriates, cendre blue, the carbonate, &c. all yield to potaſh both their acids and hydrites. Potaſh, tinged with hydrate of copper, throws down the hydrate on being mixed with water, and all the oxydo-alkaline ſolutions follow the ſame law. Slaked lime, ſhaken in a bottle with carbonate of copper and water, produces a fine cendre blue in about twelve hours; after which, as lime deprives potaſh of its carbonic acid entirely, and potaſh is one of the ſtrongeſt attractors of acids known, it is impoſſible that it ſhould not have the ſame power over an oxyde, and that oxyde poſſeſſed of the weakeſt attraction of any.

M. DOBERIMER propoſes the following method to make white lead. Diſſolve litharge in weak nitric acid, and precipitate this ſolution with prepared chalk. The precipitate waſhed and dried affords a ceruſe of the whiteneſs of ſnow.

In America, Mr. RICHARD SNOWDEN is about to publiſh a Hiſtory of that Continent, from the diſcovery by Columbus to the preſent period, in two volumes.

Mrs. WARREN is engaged in a Hiſtory of the Riſe, Progreſs, and Termination of the revolutionary War between Great Britain and the United States of America; interſperſed with biographical, political, and moral obſervations.

Dr. MILLER, of New York, intends to publiſh Lectures on Theology, by CHARLES NISBETT, D.D. late Preſident of Dickenſon College, in Carliſle, Pennſylvania; to which he intends to prefix an account of the life and character of the author.

M. BERGMANN, a Livonian clergyman, advantageouſly known by the account of his travels, and his reſidence for ſeveral years among the Calmucks, intended to ſet off on a new tour among the nations inhabiting Upper Aſia, of whom very little is at preſent known. We have the greater reaſon to expect the moſt ſatisfactory reſults from this new enterpriſe, as M. BERGMANN is complete maſter of the languages of moſt of the nations he intends to viſit.

M. DE RIES, Adjutant-General of the King of Denmark, has invented a new inſtrument called Topognomon, by means of which you may diſcover the Eaſt in the darkeſt night, and point out a place where there is a light, though you cannot perceive it. This invention is capable of being of the greateſt importance in war, and particularly in ſieges. The ſame officer has likewiſe invented an inſtrument, by means of which, in a given place and in profound darkneſs, you may aſcertain the moment when a veſſel ſails from port.

M. OEGG, formerly vicar of the cathedral of Wurzburg, has ſubmitted to the electoral committee at Münich a new invention, by means of which all kinds of mills may be ſet in motion without the aid of water. He has offered to execute one of theſe machines, on condition that an excluſive privilege, for twenty years, ſhould be granted to him.

NEW

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Taylor John, jun. Framingham, miller. (Bromley and Bell

Urquhart William, Ratcliff highway, cooper. (Jones and Green, Saliſbury ſquare

Wayne John, Braſſington, Derbyſhire, butcher. (Kinderſley, Long, and Ince, Symond's inn

Witts Edward, Lower road, victualler. (Wright, Sherburn lane

Williams John, Llanlloan, dealer in cattle. (Stratton, Shoreditch

Wild Joſeph, Royton, dealer. (Kay and Renſhard, Mancheſter

Watſon Jonathan, Mancheſter, cotton ſpinner. Milne and Parry, Old Jewry

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Atkinſon Henry, Howarth, ſhopkeeper, Auguſt 8

Arnſtein Abraham-Marcus, London ſtreet, linen draper, October 19

Anſell George, Whitecroſs alley, watchmaker, Auguſt 14

Armitead Richard Henry, Bradford, grocer, Auguſt 5

Bicknell Samuel, ſen. and Samuel Bicknell, jun. Maze Pond, ſoap boilers, July 27

Baxter John, Harwich, linen draper, July 23

Bennett John-Wotton, Exeter, dyer, July 29

Bennett Richard-Samuel, Houndſditch, hatter, Auguſt 14, final

Bunny William, Old Gravel lane, currier, Auguſt 13, final

Briſtow Francis, Haymarket, bootmaker, Auguſt 14

Berkley

Berkley Thomas, Cornhill, merchant, August 17

Falding William, Holt, grocer, August 9

Barker William, Strand, linen dealer, August 13

Bradley Henry, Birmingham, merchant, August 20

Bedford Thomas, Sutton, papermaker, July 20

Carter Thomas, jun. Waltham Crofs, corn chandler, July 23, final

Wank William-Charles, Kenfington, brewer, November 2

Chadwick John, Elland, innholder, July 29, final

Colls Robert, Woodford, corn dealer, July 30

Cory George, Yarmouth, upholder, August 3, final

Collins James, Elfington, farrier, August 10, final

Clark John, Pancras lane, tailor, August 15

Day Benjamin, Bifhop Stortford, July 23, final

Day William, Cheapfide, mercer, July 27

Davies Davies, Chefter, cheefemonger, July 25

De Beaune David, Winchefter ftreet, infurance broker, August 10

Davifon Andrew, Chefter, wine merchant, Auguft 5

Dwyer James, Briftol, hatter, August 13, final

Davies Edward, Ivy lane, furrier, August 13

Eaggleton Edward, Cheapfide, grocer, August 6

Field William, Streatham, victualler, August 13

Fozard James, fen. Lœtitia Fozard, and James Fozard, jun. Park lane, ftable keepers, September 2, final

Forbes John, and Daniel Gregory, Aldermanbury, merchants, November 8, final

Fryer George, Red Lion ftreet, merchant, Auguft 13

Fallon Thomas, Bifhopfgate ftreet, pewterer, Auguft 3

Forbes George, Copthall court, merchant, Auguft 28

Fulcher Henry, Shoe lane, victualler, Auguft 10, final

Garland Matthew, Grove ftreet, victualler, Auguft 10

Goodyear William, Shepherd ftreet, bricklayer, July 27

Goots George, Cawfton, maltfter, Auguft 9, final

Harris Jofeph, Keynfham, tanner, July 25

Harris Timothy, Paul's court, hofier, July 23, final

Hardman Jofeph, Manchefter, merchants, July 25

Hobfon Thomas, Spilsby, fhopkeeper, Auguft 16, final

Hill Stephen, Bifhopfgate ftreet, oil and colourman, July 27

Haycock Robert, Wells, merchant, Auguft 13

Hale Henry, Birchin lane, oilman, November 4

Johnfton Robert, James Johnfton, and William Johnfton, Swithin's lane, merchants, Auguft 6

Innes Albert, Duke ftreet, Strand, merchant, Auguft 13

Irvin Thomas, and James Holden, Halifax, dyers, Auguft 13, final

Keen John, Crop lane, factor, Auguft 13

Kerfhaw James, and William Kerfhaw, Halifax, merchants, Auguft 7

Kindel John, Liverpool, cabinet maker, Auguft 10, final

Lawrence Richard, Windfor, bricklayer, July 27

Lloyd Hugh, Middle Temple lane, money fcrivener, November 2

Lee Paul, South Shields, druggift, Auguft 3

Lucy Jonathan, Whitby, fhip builder, Auguft 9

Levi Henry, Ramfgate, dealer, November 29

Matthew George, and Thomas Turnbull, Budge row, merchants, July 27

Mills John, Brook green, linen draper, Auguft 14, final

Mellor Jofeph, and George Pratt, Leek, filk manufacturers, July 3, final

Mafters William, fen. and William Mafters, jun. Greenwich, diftillers, Auguft 8

Mayor William, Prefton, woollen draper, Auguft 5

Mitchell Thomas, Hatton court, merchant, Auguft 17, final

Mofes Samuel, Brighthelmftone, linen draper, Auguft 6

Moffatt David, Fleet market, grocer, Auguft 13, final

Mundell Edward, Scarborough, corn dealer, Auguft 2

Martrafs John, St. John's Chapel, Durham, Auguft 15

Morris William, Coventry, draper, Auguft 17

Naifh John, Walcott, coal merchant, July 29

Newman Paul, Markham, clothier, Auguft 6

Oddy Jofhua Jepfon, and John Oddy, St. Mary Axe, merchants, July 27

Oakes John, Union ftreet, coal merchant, July 30

Payne William, Ipfwich, coach maker, July 13

Parrott William-Jackfon, Leighton Buzzard, wine merchant, Auguft 14

Page John, Thavies inn, warehoufeman, Auguft 14, final

Phillips John, Rofs, innholder, Auguft 1, final

Preedy James, Chipping Norton, currier, Auguft 10

Payne Thomas, Afhford, grocer, Auguft 14

Plowes John, Leeds, merchant, Auguft [illegible]

Rodd Thomas, Gerard ftreet, jeweller, July 27, final

Roberts Charles, Tower ftreet, victualler, July 27

Ranfon Lebbeus, Cannon Coffee houfe, tavern keeper, Auguft 3, final

Richardfon John, Pocklington, fheep jobber, Auguft 5

Rowland Northy, and Peter Rowland, Great Coggefhall, blanket makers, Auguft 5

Roberts Thomas, Belfton, grocer, Auguft 10

Spencer William, Saffron hill, victualler, July 27, final

Stoney William, and John Smith, Leeds, grocers, July 22, final

Smith Thomas, Grove ftreet, victualler, July 27

Stork John, Thomas Whitby, and Matthew Botterill, Driffield, merchants, Auguft 14

Simpns John, Sheepy-Parva, miller, Auguft 22, final

Sandback William, Norwich, fhopkeeper, Auguft 7, final

Sharples Robert, Anderton, fhopkeeper, Auguft 13, final

Smith John, and Robert Smithies, Poole, paper makers, Auguft 10

Spraggon Jofeph, and William Spraggon, Gravefend, Auguft 17

Taylor John, Chatham, wine merchant, January 16

Turner John, Manchefter, dealer, Auguft 5

Tabrum Robert, Shopland, dealer, Auguft 28

Thurgood Thomas, Welwyn, fhopkeeper, Auguft 28

Taylor John, Maiden lane, weaver, Auguft 13

Vowell John, jun. Watling ftreet, ftationer, July 27, final

Wright Dennis, Sealingham, miller, Auguft 12

Wilde James, John Watts, and John Boddy, Thames ftreet, wholefale grocers, July 27, final

Wray Hilton, Birchin lane, druggift, July 27

Winter Jofeph, Combe St. Nicholas, leather dreffer, July 27, final

Wain James, and Thomas Aggs, Bafinghall ftreet, clothiers, July 30

Whittaker William, Manchefter, dealer, July 31

Weaver William, Bow lane, warehoufeman, Auguft 28

Wanklin James, Knighton, mercer, July 29, final

Whittle Richard, Tarleton, fhopkeeper, Auguft 8

Wanklin James, Knighton, mercer, Auguft 12, final

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS,

In July, 1805.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

JUNE the twenty-fixth, Mr. Whitbread, attended by Mr. Fox, Mr. Grey, Lord Temple, Lord Henry Petty, Lord Archibald Hamilton, Mr. Windham, Mr. Wilberforce, and about ninety other members of the Houfe of Commons, repaired to the Houfe of Peers with a meffage, which Mr. Whitbread delivered in the following words:—

"My Lords,—The Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in Parliament affembled, have commanded me to impeach Henry Lord Vifcount Melville, of high crimes and mifdemeanours; and I do here, in their names, and in the names of the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, impeach the faid Henry Lord Vifcount Melville of high crimes and mifdemeanours. I am further commanded to acquaint this Houfe, that the Houfe of Commons, will, in due time, exhibit particular articles againft him, and make good the fame."

Upon their return to the Commons, the following gentlemen were appointed to prepare articles of impeachment againt Lord Melville.

Mr. Whitbread

Mr. Fox	Mr. Holland
Mr. Grey	Mr. Serjeant Beft
Mr. Sheridan	Lord Temple
Lord H. Petty	Mr. Calcraft
Lord Marfham	Mr. Kinnaird
Mr. Giles	Lord Porchefter
Lord Folkftone	Lord A. Hamilton
Mr. Raine	Mr. C. W. Wynne
Dr. Lawrence	Mr. Jekyll
Mr. Creevy	Mr. Morris

To

To this committee were referred the tenth report of the commissioners of naval enquiry, and the report also of the select committee. On a subsequent day a bill was brought in, to indemnify Mr. Trotter for all concerns, and to relieve him from all penalties, with regard to the transactions specified in the tenth report of the board of naval enquiry, and thereby to enable him to give an unrestrained evidence in the case of Lord Melville. And on the fourth of July, Mr. Whitbread brought up the report of the committee, which consisted in eight articles of impeachment against Lord Melville, the first of which is the most important, and charges his lordship with the secretion of 10,000l. To avoid as much as possible useless and mere technical language, we shall give an abstract of these articles, which will by the generality of readers be better understood than the articles themselves.

Article 1. The first article recites, that Lord Viscount Melville, whilst he held the office of treasurer of his majesty's navy, and previous to the said 10th day of January, 1786, did take and receive, from and out of the money imprested to him as treasurer of of his majesty's navy, from his majesty's exchequer, the sum of 10,000l. or some other large sum or sums of money, and did fraudulently and illegally convert and apply the same to his own use, or to some other corrupt and illegal purposes, and to other purposes than those of the public navy services of the kingdom, to which alone the same was lawfully applicable; and did continue such fraudulent and illegal conversion and application of the said sum or sums of money, after the passing of the said act of parliament for the better regulating the office of the treasurer of his majesty's navy. And the said Henry Lord Viscount Melville has declared, that he never would reveal the application of the said sum of 10,000l. and, in particular, he did make such declaration in the house of commons on the 11th day of June, 1805, and then and there added, that he felt himself bound, by motives of public duty, as well as private honour, and personal convenience, to conceal the same; all which conduct of the said Henry Lord Viscount Melville was contrary to the duty of his said office, a breach of the trust reposed in him, and a violation of the laws and statutes of this realm.

Article 2. Charges his lordship with permitting and conniving at Trotter's drawing money from the bank of England, and placing it with a private banker, in violation of the statute, &c.

Article 3. After repeating the former violation, charges his lordship with applying the money, thus illegally removed from the bank, to purposes of private emolument, in conjunction with Trotter, and in violation of the act, &c.

Article 4. Charges him with circumstances of strong suspicion from the destruction of all vouchers and memorandums, with a view to prevent a discovery of the monies advanced to him by Trotter from the funds at Coutts's; all which conduct was contrary to his duty, &c.

Article 5. More strongly impresses the circumstances of suspicion, from the mixed and undistinguished funds at Coutts's, whereby the public incurred the risk of being defrauded. This is aggravated by the circumstance of every voucher having been destroyed, which could trace the existence, progress, and consequence of the transaction.

Article 6. Charges him with the receipt of 22,000l. from Trotter, for which no interest was received, and the suspicion arising from the destruction of all written vouchers respecting this transaction.

Article 7. Charges him with the subduction of an equally large sum, for which no interest was paid, the burning of memorandums, &c. &c.

Article 8. Impresses the suspicion of his lordship's connivance with Trotter, from the various circumstances above stated; it then sums up the charges in a general manner, and concludes with a strong allegation that all these acts were a high breach of duty in Lord Melville, a violation of the laws and the trust reposed in him, in consequence of which the Commons of Great Britain accuse his lordship of high crimes and misdemeanours.

The next step in the progress of this business was a bill brought in by Mr. Whitbread for continuing the proceedings against Lord Melville, notwithstanding any prorogation or dissolution of Parliament, which was accordingly agreed to; and on the 12th of July the Parliament was prorogued by commission to the 22d of August, when the Lord Chancellor, as Speaker of the Lords Commissioners, addressed both Houses of Parliament in the following Speech :—

"*My Lords and Gentlemen*,

"We have it in command from His Majesty to express the satisfaction with which he has observed the proofs you have given in the course of the present Session of your constant regard for the honour of his Crown and the interests of his Dominions; and particularly the measures which you have adopted for strengthening His Majesty's hands at this important conjuncture, by the augmentation of the disposable military force of the kingdom."

"*Gentlemen*

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

"His Majesty has directed us particularly to thank you, in His Majesty's name, for the zeal and liberality with which you have granted the large supplies which the necessity of the public service has required."

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"His Majesty has not yet been enabled to communicate to you the result of the negociations in which he is engaged with Powers on the Continent; but you may rest assured that no step will be omitted on His Majesty's part for promoting such a concert as may afford the best prospect of restoring general and permanent tranquillity; or may, if necessary, furnish the means of repelling with vigour the continued encroachments on the part of the French Government, which threaten every day, more and more, the liberty and independence of all the nations of Europe."

Then the Commission for proroguing the Parliament was read. After which the Lord Chancellor said:—

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"By virtue of His Majesty's Commission under the Great Seal, to us and other Lords directed, and now read, we do, in his Majesty's name, and in obedience to his commands, prorogue this Parliament to Thursday the twenty-second day of August next, to be then here holden; and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Thursday the twenty-second day of August next."

An attack was made on the 18th, by the British fleet lying off Calais, upon about thirty of the enemy's flotilla sailing from Dunkirk to Boulogne, which was considerably injured, but at the expence of about fifty of our own men killed and wounded.

FRANCE, ITALY, &c.

It is evident, from every important document received from the Continent, that Bonaparte meditates the subjection of the whole of Italy. The Pope is to resign all the towns of consequence which are fortified, and the Republic of Lucca is to be incorporated with France. Upon the great changes which have taken place in the Government of Genoa, the Austrian Envoy, as will be seen in the following State Paper, thought it his duty to inquire, in answer to a Note from the Genoese Minister, whether these circumstances were to be considered as terminating his mission:—

"The undersigned minister plenipotentiary and envoy extraordinary from the emperor of Germany and Austria, has received yesterday evening the note, in which senator Roggieri, the minister for foreign affairs, has informed him that the Ligurian senate has resolved on the union of the Ligurian Republic with the French empire, and that this resolution will be immediately carried into execution, a deputation having been sent to his majesty the emperor; in consequence the government has at the same time thought proper to signify the motives that have induced it to annul both its old and new constitution, and renounce the rank it has hitherto maintained among independent states, to unite itself to another great power. I have also been given to understand, that my mission to the Ligurian government is at an end.

"I will not examine the motives which have led the senate to take this step; in this case the senate is the best judge; and the object is of sufficient importance, since it relates to the existence and well-being of a state. But with respect to the termination of my mission, this entirely and alone depends on the orders of my emperor, and until I receive these orders, it is impossible that I should consider my mission as terminated.

"I shall therefore, as soon as possible, transmit to my court, the note delivered to me, together with the decree of the senate, that I may receive directions for my conduct. I cannot doubt that the Ligurian government will, in the mean time, acknowledge the inviolability of my person, and defend the rights of the legation against any attack. I hope to find here that protection which is due to the Austrian and German nation; and I expect that the Austrian consulate for commercial affairs will remain on the footing on which it at present exists, agreeable to the law of nations. (Signed) "GINSTI."

"*Genoa June 2, 1805.*"

On the 6th instant, the senator Roggieri, transmitted to the Envoy the following note in answer:

"I have laid the note of your excellency of the 2d instant, before the chief magistrate; and I have the pleasure to assure your excellency that the official respect which is due to your excellency, according to the law of nations, and agreeably to the sentiments of esteem which the Ligurian government entertain for his imperial majesty, will be carefully observed, both with regard to the person of your excellency, and towards the whole legation of his majesty the emperor of Germany and Austria."

The following Memorial will be deemed important and interesting to all who are connected with our West India Islands.

MEMORIAL AND REPRESENTATION, ON THE SUBJECT OF AMERICAN INTERCOURSE, PRESENTED BY THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY OF JAMAICA TO THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR THEREOF; DATED AT KINGSTON, ON THE 20TH OF APRIL, 1805.

To his Honour Lieutenant General George Nugent, Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-

mander-in-Chief in and over this his Majesty's Island of Jamaica, and the territories thereon depending in America, Chancellor and Vice-Admiral of the same,

The humble Memorial of the Assembly.

May it please your Honour,

That on acknowledging the independence of the United States of North America, his Majesty's then Ministers thought it would be proper to deprive them of the benefits they had derived from their intercourse with the West-India Islands whilst they composed part of the British dominions.

That the inhabitants of Jamaica have ever been anxious to promote the commercial prosperity and augment the naval strength of the empire; but, on this occasion, they represented, that Nature had denied to this island the means of subsisting its population whilst their industry was directed to the cultivation of those staples which alone rendered it a valuable appendage to the mother-country, and that it was destitute of many articles of the first necessity in preparing our produce for exportation. They submitted, that Great Britain, with all her remaining dependencies in North-America, could not supply the lumber required for buildings and packages in the towns and on the plantations, or the provisions absolutely necessary for the existence of the inhabitants, and that they could not be procured from the United States in sufficient abundance, unless the importation should be permitted in their own vessels. The clearest facts, the most obvious consequences, were disregarded, chiefly through delusive misrepresentations from the settlers in the remaining British colonies in North America, who flattered themselves with acquiring immense wealth by a monopoly of an extensive market which they knew must be scantily supplied. After some intermediate relaxation, the intercourse was at length confined to British vessels, navigated according to law. Putting the loss and destruction of property out of question, to this country the result was terrible.

It is briefly stated in a Report of a Committee of this House on the subject of the Slave-Trade, which never has been, nor never can be, controverted.

'We decline (say the Committee) to enlarge on the consequences which followed, lest we may appear to exaggerate; but having endeavoured to compute, with as much accuracy as the subject will admit, the number of our slaves whose destruction may be fairly attributed to the unfortunate measure of interdicting foreign supplies, whilst the country was suffering under internal calamities, we hesitate not, after every allowance for adventitious causes, to fix the whole loss of lives at fifteen thousand. This number we firmly believe to have perished of famine, or of diseases contracted by scanty and unwholesome diet, between the latter end of 1780 and the beginning of 1787.'

Such was the waste of life at which the first experiment was made for securing to Great Britain the carrying-trade between Jamaica and the United States of North-America! With the charity of Christians, and loyalty which oppression could not alienate, the Assembly were willing to suppose, that the consequences of the measure adopted were not intended or foreseen; and they are brought forward as a defence against new calumnies, and not as a subject of recrimination for the destruction of their property.

It is to be recollected, that this trial was made not only in the time of profound peace, but commenced at the termination of the American War, when a redundancy of shipping, seamen, and capital, in the mother-country, were ready for any new or advantageous commerce; when a great addition of active and enterprising adventurers were poured into the remaining British colonies of North-America, solicitous to profit by a speculation which their misrepresentations had contributed to set on foot.

Finally, however, it was admitted to be vain to contend against the decrees of Providence, which had condemned New Brunswick and Nova Scotia to perpetual sterility, and shut up all intercourse with Canada for more than half the year. When these provinces applied to the Legislature of the mother country for, and were allowed, liberty to import lumber and provisions from the United States, it was thought impossible that statesmen could listen to an application for rendering the supply of half a million of British subjects subservient to their blind and indecent avarice.

Although the expectations of the inhabitants of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Canada, were completely defeated, it must be acknowledged, that the profit of the carrying-trade betwixt the United States of North-America and the British West-India colonies was for a time secured to the British ship-owners. They were computed to get about 245,000 sterling annually, and perhaps the inhabitants of this country only paid about double the freight which the articles would have cost if imported in American vessels. This, however, was during peace.

When the late war with France commenced, notwithstanding the immense superiority of Great Britain by sea, and the advantages of an established and regular intercourse, the national shipping gradually disappeared. The increasing exigencies and diminished supplies induced the Right Honourable the Earl of Balcarres to assume the responsibility of providing for the wants of the country confided to his care, by opening the ports of this island to American shipping.

By this wise and necessary measure, a second famine was averted; and, during a period of great difficulty, the agricultural capital of the country has been preserved, and the planters look forward to better times to disencumber themselves from the debts affecting it.

It is our painful duty to represent, that, by recurring to the system of restriction formerly tried, the same consequences must follow

follow with inevitable certainty. The capital and labour employed in raising staples for exportation, so important to the commerce and navigation of the mother-country, must be applied to raise food for our subsistence, and, in certain situations, to procure substitutes for lumber.

Every one conversant with the state of the island must admit, that obtaining them is not practicable in the best-cultivated districts; but, were it otherwise, the shipping of the empire would be materially diminished by attempting to engross the carrying-trade between the island and America.

This intercourse is in its nature unchangeable.

On the part of the North-American States our staples might be dispensed with, because they are luxuries, and can also be supplied from other parts of the world; but our demands from them are for necessaries the most essential, and only become greater in proportion to our industry and the increase of our cultivation. We shall take two periods, very distant from each other, to shew their nature and extent.

The Schedule No. 1. contains an account of the imports from North-America into the British West-India Islands in 1771, 1772, and 1773. It is on the authority of Mr. Stanley, Secretary to the Commissioners of the Customs, and discriminates what was supplied by the territories now forming the United States from what was furnished by the British provinces. The articles composed 1200 cargoes annually, and were estimated to be of the value of 720,000 sterling, or 1,008,000l. Jamaica currency; but, as many of the vessels made two, and sometimes three, voyages within the year, the nnmber did not exceed 533, and the seamen employed were about 3390.

The Schedule No. 2. exhibits a similar account for the years 1802, 1803, and 1804, from the returns of the naval officer, made to the House of Assembly, of the importations from the United States and the British dominions in North America, and distinguishes the proportions imported in American and in British bottoms. A valuation is added, on the authority of members of this House, of great commercial experience and respectability: it will be found 1,249,073l. currency.

The Schedule No. 3, contains an account of our exportations to North-America, from the same authorities.

As might be expected, it will be found, from these authentic documents, that the increased cultivation of Jamaica calls for a supply of greater value than was required by all the British islands in the first period; and that, of this supply, less than one-twelfth part comes from his Majesty's colonies in North-America; and that six-seventh parts of what we procure from the United States is imported in their own shipping. We shall admit, however, that the number of vessels mentioned by Mr. Stanley now carries the increased supply, and it will be found, that 456 additional British vessels, navigated by 2862 seamen, must enter immediately into the American trade, to prevent the absolute ruin of this country.

No person in the least acquainted with commerce, but must admit, that twice that number will be requisite if our wants are intended to be answered by means of ships making a circuitous voyage once a-year from Great Britain.

Situated as the mother-country is at present, we do not hesitate to affirm, that neither shipping nor seamen can be spared for carrying on and protecting this commerce until the return of peace.

We have hitherto regarded matters in the most favourable view, as if we possessed the quantity of provisions usual at this season of the year, and without a prospect of interruption to the intercourse.

The facts, however, are extremely different. From a scanty harvest in America, and a great demand from Spain, the importations have been less than common, whilst the expenditure has been augmented by drawing the militia from their homes, and collecting pioneers and working-parties, during the present martial-law.

From the best information, collected by inquiries under authority, on the proclamation of martial-law, it is ascertained, that there then was not flour to feed that portion of the inhabitants who depend on it for subsistence for two weeks, and we have no reason to believe that the stock is now greater. In about thirty days the expectation of all additional supply must be given up. When the imperious cravings of absolute famine may arrest attention, it will be too late to administer relief. In the hurricane-months, few American vessels adventure in these latitudes, and the winter-frosts lock up many ports of the United States from which we are supplied.

We trust that we have been fortunate enough to impress your Honour with a true sense of the situation of this country, for if ever there was a case calling for the sound exercise of that discretion with which his most gracious Majesty has entrusted you, we humbly submit that case now exists here.

No means can be pointed out for carrying on an intercourse admitted to be indispensable at all times; proved to be now peculiarly so from causes which his Majesty's Ministers could not foresee, but which are fully disclosed to your Honour.

No benefit can accrue to Great Britain, or to the empire at large, from the calamities which will be brought upon this country.

We admit the responsibility which your Honour must assume in exercising the high prerogative which our most benevolent Sovereign has delegated to you, for the purpose of protecting his faithful people from partial evils, arising out of well-intended general regulations; but we humbly call your Honour's attention to the higher responsibility

sponsibility which will attach on declining to dispense the blessings which his Majesty meant to be communicated to his loyal subjects here.

From all these considerations, we rely, that your Honour will, without delay, give directions for continuing this most important intercourse, on its present footing, for six months after the time limited by the present order of the Privy Council, or until his Majesty's pleasure shall be known.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR'S ANSWER.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Assembly,

Having received no instructions from his Majesty's Secretary of State, authorizing me to give directions for continuing the intercourse between Jamaica and the United States of America, after the 21st of May next, I consider myself absolutely precluded from paying that attention to your representation, which, under other circumstances, I should sincerely wish to do upon all occasions.

REPORT OF DISEASES,

In the public and private Practice of one of the Physicians of the Finsbury Dispensary,

From the 20th of June to the 20th of July.

FEBRIS	3
Catarrhus	5
Dyspnæa ebriosa	1
Phthysis pulmonalis	7
Cynanche	9
Opthalmia	4
Dyspepsia	18
Hypochondriasis	2
Menorrhagia	1
Leucorhœa	3
Anasarca	6
Epilepsia	2
Morbi infantiles	16
Diarrhœa et cholera	12
Morbi cutanei	9

The Reporter has this last month been impressed more deeply than ever he was before with the fatal folly of bleeding in the generality of those cases to which venesection is too frequently applied.

A person who at a very advanced period of life was sinking under the combined operation of age and intemperance, was advised, on account of a difficulty of breathing, arising from general debility and a mutilation of the pulmonary organs, to experience frequent and extravagant evacuations from the arm, which, of course, in a very short time put a period to his terrestrial existence.

If the employment of the lancet, although in some instances it is of undoubted use and necessity, were abolished altogether, it would perhaps save annually a greater number of lives than in any year the sword has ever destroyed.

Medical men are sometimes apt to consider themselves, and are generally regarded by others as insignificant and inefficient, unless they are doing something, that is, either performing some painful operation, or administering some powerful remedy. Whereas, the fact is, that, in no inconsiderable proportion of cases, the best thing that can be done is to let the patient alone. An inflammatory fever,* or a habit indicating excess of general excitement in this enervated age, very rarely indeed occurs. And *local* inflammations, such as acute rheumatism, gout, or cynanche, will seldom, with impunity, permit the opening of a vein. In the last disease, the writer has had more especial reason to entertain this opinion, in which he is confirmed by the authority of a man celebrated as a philosopher, although not a member of the medical profession.

"Ah! these accursed physicians, they will certainly kill her with their bloodletting. I have been myself extremely subject to the quinzy, and have invariably found that bleeding increased its violence; when, on the other hand, I contented myself with simply using a gargle and putting my feet in warm water, I generally found myself well the following day." †

In cases of scrophulous opthalmia the writer has recently found advantage in applying *cold* to the whole body, as well as to the organ more particularly affected: the salutary power of this agent seems to increase

* Dr. Cullen states that he never saw an instance of this fever during forty years of the most widely extended practice.

† Original Correspondence of Rousseau.

increaſe nearly in proportion to the extent of ſurface to which it is applied*.

Fevers and other analogous complaints appear not to prevail at preſent, to that extent which might be expected in London at this period of the ſummer. It is not the intenſity of the heat, ſo much as the complicated pollution with which, in conſequence of it, the atmoſphere of the metropolis is, more eſpecially in the warmer months, impregnated, that tends to diſorder and to debilitate the conſtitution of its inhabitants.

"It is not air, but floats a nauſeous maſs
Of all obſcene, corrupt, offenſive things†."

Happy are they, who, unconfined by profeſſional or any other chains, are, at this ſeaſon of the year, at liberty to enjoy the ſalutary fragrance of vegetation, or to ſeek refreſhment and relief in the ſtill more enlivening breezes, and invigorating exhalations of the ſea. J. Reid.

Grenville-ſtreet, Brunſwick-ſquare,
July 25, 1805.

* The Reporter has lately received a copy of a Treatiſe on the Operation of Cold from Dr. Stork of Briſtol, a writer of merit, who, although not an implicit diſciple, exhibits, in his work, a mind illumined with the rays of Brunonian philoſophy.

† Armſtrong.

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS IN AND NEAR LONDON.

With Biographical Memoirs of diſtinguiſhed Characters recently deceaſed.

AT the annual meeting of the proprietors of the Grand Junction Canal, held at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, it was ſtated by the committee, that the whole line of canal had been inſpected, and that the works and improvements to be erected upon it were eſtimated at upwards of 27,000l. The meeting was alſo informed of the rapid increaſe in the revenues of the company, ſince the opening of the line by the completion of the tunnel at Bliſworth, the five laſt monthly returns of tonnage in 1805, being—January, 731l. February, 3102l. March, 5105l. April, 5699l. May, 6602l.—The proprietors were then congratulated on the great advantages to be expected by them, as well as the public, in the more general introduction of Staffordſhire or Paddington coals (ſo called from being now brought on the Canal to that place); and, in order to ſhow the great comparative value of theſe coals over the ſea or Thames, with which London has been hitherto ſupplied, a part of Mr. Sadler's evidence, lately given before parliament, and in which he was corroborated by other evidence, was read by the ſolicitor. Mr. Sadler ſtates two tons, by weight, of Paddington coals, to be equal to two chaldrons, by meaſure, of River coals: and that the preſent coſt of them is as three to four; that for evaporating, or boiling water, one-third leſs in weight of Staffordſhire coals will do the ſame work as a given weight of River coals.

At a general half-yearly meeting of the Society for the Support and Encouragement of Sunday Schools in England and Wales, the Committee reported, that ſince the laſt general meeting, in October, 1804, they had added 51 ſchools, with the addition of more than 6000 ſcholars, to the ſtatement then delivered; and that from the commencement of this inſtitution, in 1785, the ſociety had afforded aid, either in books or money, to 2380 ſchools, containing 213,011 ſcholars, for whoſe uſe they had diſtributed 200,974 ſpelling-books, 46,465 teſtaments, and 6935 bibles, beſides a ſum of 4142l. 4s. 5d. granted to ſuch ſchools as ſtood in need of pecuniary aſſiſtance. The effect of that attention which the Committee paid to petitions for aſſiſtance from the principality of Wales begins now to diſplay itſelf in a manner which promiſes the moſt extenſive and happy reſults. It is already aſcertained that 115 ſchools have been eſtabliſhed by the ſociety in the counties of Flint, Denbigh, Angleſey, Merioneth, and Caernarvon, in which upwards of 7000 ſcholars, who, in all probability, muſt have ſtill remained in ignorance, are now taught to read and underſtand their moral obligations both to God and man. Accounts are alſo expected from all the other counties of a ſtill further augmentation of this number.

The building, called Weſtminſter Market, is to be demoliſhed, and on its ſite will be erected a new Guildhall. The workmen have begun their operations. What they have deſtroyed of the Market will not be regretted, but in digging below it, they toil at the foundations of the ancient Sanctuary at Weſtminſter, which the antiquary may now ſee for the laſt time, and ſome of the public will, perhaps, hear of for the firſt. Till 1750, the old building remained. "In that year," ſays Dr. Stukeley, "I went to ſurvey the old church at Weſtminſter, called the Sanctuary, which they were then pulling down to make a new market houſe. The building itſelf is as extraordinary in its kind as that we have no clear account concerning it in the hiſtory of Weſtminſter Abbey, to which it manifeſtly belongs. 'Tis compoſed of two churches, one over another; each in the form of a croſs. The loweſt may be called a double croſs." Dr. Stukeley then diſcuſſes

discusses the date of the building, which he supposes coeval with the first Abbey, the work of Edward the Confessor. The peculiar purpose of it was to be the Asylum, or Sanctuary, of those that fled to the cathedral for safety. Some parts of the building were, however, of a later date. Dr. Stukeley, speaking of the destruction of it in 1750, says, "They were a long time in demolishing it with great labour and expence. It consisted mostly of rag-stone from Sussex, the mortar of the same burnt into lime. No rock could be harder. And sometimes they attempted to blow up part of it with gunpowder. The door of the lower church, or principal entrance of the fabric, was covered with plates of iron, I suppose to secure it from fire and the violence of such as would attempt to carry off any person, who fled hither for sanctuary. The esplanade at top was paved with flat stones, when we viewed it; and had many tenements built upon it, which no doubt yielded good rents from the unhappy persons remaining there for life."—John Stow says of the place, "The privilege of Sanctuary was first granted by Sebert, King of the East Saxons, since increased by Edgar, King of the West Saxons, renewed and confirmed by Edward the Confessor."

The following is a statement of the quantity of porter and table beer brewed in London, by the first twelve houses in each line, from the 5th July, 1804, to the 5th July, 1805.

PORTER.	*Barrels.*
Barclay and Perkins	151,500
Meux, Read and Co.	136,700
Truman, Hanbury and Co.	126,400
Whitbread and Co.	103,600
Shum, Combe and Co.	85,700
T. Calvert and Co.	71,200
Goodwyn and Co.	71,100
J. Calvert and Co.	46,200
Elliott and Co.	46,100
Cox and Co.	34,200
Clowes and Co.	34,200
Riley and Co.	32,000
TABLE BEER.	
Kirkman	22,697
Charrington	22,505
Edmonds	18,712
Sandford	15,999
Poullain	15,928
Cape	11,903
Satchell	11,343
Sandail	9,915
Cowell	8,726
Park	8,686
Hoffmann	8,005
Smith	7,954

On the night of June 30th, a fire was discovered in a large range of wooden blue storehouses, in the royal arsenal at Woolwich, not far distant from the magazine. The royal artillery were instantly turned out, but it was found impossible to save any part of the building on fire, or of another of the same description near it. The first consideration was, to prevent the destruction of the magazine; and, the second to save a large store of clothing, containing suits for 8000 men, both of which were not more than thirty paces distant from the buildings on fire. By the indefatigable exertions of the artillerymen, both these objects were happily accomplished. The buildings consumed, were situated behind the moat; though they were about 170 feet in length, and two stories high, not a vestige of them was left by the destructive element. They were full of what is called dead ammunition, such as grape and canister shot in boxes, the number of which, is supposed to have amounted to half a million. It was not till near four o'clock the following morning, that the conflagration was so far extinguished, as to place the magazine out of danger. No lives were lost, and only a few trifling accidents happened. As there was reason to suppose that this conflagration was not the effect of accident, government immediately took active measures for the discovery of the incendiary.

MARRIED.

At St. Bride's, by the Rev. Mr. Pridden, John Bowyer Nichols, esq. of Red Lion Passage, Fleet-street, to Miss Baker, daughter of John B. esq. of Camberwell, Surrey.

At St. Thomas's, Southwark, Dr. Kidd, of Oxford, to Miss I. Savery, daughter of the Rev. Mr. S.

At Islington, T. Whitehurst, esq. to the only daughter of W. Hutchins, esq. of Highbury place.

Capt. R. D. Oliver, of the navy, to Miss Saxton, daughter of Sir Charles S. bart. comptroller of the navy.

At Hackney, the Rev. H. H. Norris, to Miss H.C. Powell, third daughter of D.P. esq.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, R. Eaton, jun. esq. of Stetchworth House, Cambridgeshire, to Miss Jefferson, only daughter of the late Rev. Mr. J. of King's Langley, Herts.—Wm. Russell, esq. to Miss Sophia Russell, daughter of Charles R. esq. of Binfield House, Berks.—T. S. Horner, esq. of Mells Park, Somerset, colonel-commandant of the Frome and East Mendip cavalry, to Miss Hippesley, eldest daughter of Sir J.C. Hippesley, bart.

W. Wilcox, esq. of Camden-street, Islington, to Miss Gore, daughter of the late Captain Arthur G. of the Nassau East Indiaman.

John Willett Willett, esq. of Merley House, Dorsetshire, M. P. for New Romney, to Miss Wilson, of Wimpole-street.

At Edmonton, the Rev. John Skinner, rector of Camerton, near Bath, to Miss Holmes, daughter of Joseph H. esq.

DIED.

At Newbury, Berks, *Mrs. Fry*, wife of Mr. Edmund Fry, letter founder, Type-street.

At his lodgings in Great Russel Street, Covent Garden, *Roger Blunt, esq.* 95.

At Maze Hill, Greenwich, *R. Brathwaite, esq.* Admiral of the White, 79.

At Hadley, *Mrs. E. Garrow*, eldest daughter

ter of the late Rev. David G. and fifter of counfellor G.

In Weymouth Street, *Dr. Patrick Ruffell, F. R. S.*

In College Street, Weftminfter, *Colonel Teefdale*, 81.

In Grofvenor Place, *G. Medley, efq.*

In Scotland Yard, *Mrs. Street*, wife of T. G. Street, efq.

At Iflington, *Mrs. Bond*, widow of the late Edward B. fen. efq. of Golden lane, brewer.

At Teddington, *Mr. Touffaint*, late of Sackville-ftreet, Piccadilly.

At Pimlico, *J. Groves, efq.*

Mr. James Parker, an eminent portrait and hiftorical engraver, whofe talents have for many years been fuccefsfully employed in ornamenting the beft editions of the Englifh Claffics, and other works of tafte, which he rendered ftill more valuable by the fineft productions of his art. His lofs will be much regretted by the amateurs of fine engraving; but by his friends, and he had many, who had the pleafure of knowing his equability of temper, his fuavity of manners, and integrity, his death muft be for ever deplored, though by none more fincerely lamented than by the Society of Engravers, of which he was a governor, and who attended him to the grave. By his zeal and indefatigable endeavours he contributed much to their formation into a fociety for the beft of purpofes, humanity; and his meritorious exertions will long be remembered by the fatherlefs and the widows of thofe of his profeffion who may be left in neceffitous circumftances.

At the houfe of her father, Sir Philip Stephens, bart. at the Admiralty, after having been fafely delivered of a daughter which died in a few hours, *Vifcountefs Ranelagh*, wife of Thomas Jones, Vifcount Ranelagh, county of Wicklow, and Baron Jones, of Navan, county of Meath, to whom fhe was married in Auguft laft.

At his father's houfe in Duke-ftreet, Weftminfter, *Charles Symmons, efq.* the youngeft fon of the Rev. Dr. S. He was endowed with abilities of a fuperior order; and, with a bright and ardent fancy, he poffeffed a judgment which was remarkably temperate and correct. His mind, naturally elegant, was improved with affiduous cultivation; and the range of his knowledge, fhort as was the period of his life, was extended and comprehenfive. He compofed with peculiar elegance in profe and in verfe; and, nothing but his extreme diffidence of himfelf deprived his talents of their juft lead in the converfation of that ample fociety, of which the fingular refinement and conciliation of his manners made him the ornament and the delight. His perception and relifh of moral order and beauty were quick and exquifite. His bofom was a fanctuary which no impure or violent, no fordid or mean paffion could ever prefume to pollute; his heart was the refidence of piety, affection, and benevolence. His temper was equal and cheerful; fometimes, indeed, difcovering the depreffion of calm and foft melancholy, but never elevated into ftrong and rude mirth; a fmile generally fat upon his lip, but laughter never revelled upon his cheek. His fpirit, mild and quiet, patient and placable, was, at the fame time, in a remarkable degree, refolute and intrepid. Facile and complying in the common intercourfe of fociety, he was not, by any motives, to be diverted from the purpofe or the object to which he had been directed by his moral vifion, and which his judgment had confequently adopted. With handfome though not regular features, his countenance was ftrongly alive and prepoffeffing with the intelligence and the benignity of his mind. His perfon was admirably beautiful; nearly fix feet in height, its fymmetry was perfect; its proportions light, elegant, and graceful, not ill-modelled for ftrength, but more obvioufly adapted to agility. A fever put a period to his innocent and exemplary life, before he had completed his 22d year.

At Chelfea, *Mr. R. Suett*, of Drury-lane Theatre, in confequence of an apoplectic fit about two months ago, from the effects of which, he would probably have recovered, could he have been induced to adopt a more temperate fyftem of life. He was early inftructed in mufic, and was intended merely for a finger. He poffeffed a very pleafing voice and great mufical tafte. His firft appearance in public was, when quite a boy, at a place called Finch's Grotto Gardens, a kind of minor Vauxhall, fituated near the King's Bench in St. George's Fields, the price of admiffion to which was fixpence. At this place, Suett fung for one or two feafons, and was then exalted to the orcheftra at Ranelagh, where he acquired confiderable reputation as a very promifing boy. His voice however, did not improve in fuch a manner, as to give his friends reafon to expect that he would obtain much diftinction in the metropolis. A few years afterwards he joined the itinerant companies of fome provincial theatres, and at length became well known and much admired as a comic actor in feveral parts of the kingdom, till his fame reached the London managers, and he was induced to accept an engagement at Drury-lane, where he made his firft appearance in the year 1780. His talents were fo well known to the public that it is not neceffary to enter into a particular account of his profeffional merit. It may however, be fairly faid of him, that he was no copyift in his art. He poffeffed original humour, and though he occafionally inclined to indulge the galleries with a comic luxuriance that bordered on extravagance and buffoonery, there was fo much quaintnefs, oddity, and whim in his manner, that he muft have been

a very severe critic indeed, who was not rather diverted than offended. He was an excellent mimic, but never suffered that dangerous and invidious faculty to appear on the stage. In private life he was social, pleasant, and good humored, always ready to do a kind action, or to engage in any frolic. He had the usual improvidence of such characters, and in general devoted little attention to considerations of health or fortune. He had not completed his 47th year.

[*Further particulars of the Rev. David Garrow, whose death is mentioned at p. 398 of the last volume.* He was brother of William Garrow, M.D. of Barnet, who died in 1795, and father of Mr. G. the counsellor, and now M.P. for Gatton in Surrey, and of Edward G. Esq. of Totteridge, many years in the East Indies, and last year sheriff of Hertfordshire; and of two daughters, one of whom, after her return from India, married Mr. Monk, a gentleman-farmer at Cheshunt, and the other who lived single with her venerable parent, and whose death is announced on the preceding page. The house at Monken Hadley, where the Rev. Mr. Garrow lived and died, is supposed to have some relation to the abbey at Walden, to which the manor and rectory belong. In some of the rooms there are scripture histories carved over the chimney, and painted in the windows; but both these were of much later date. Mr. G. kept a school for boys, but not first at Hadley, or at least not in the same house. When his son the counsellor repeatedly urged his father to give up the school, the old gentleman declared that he was bent upon finishing the term of half a century in the employment, which he actually accomplished. Although he was reckoned a disciplinarian in his school, yet the boys loved him, and, when arrived at manhood, embraced every opportunity of visiting their old master, who expressed a pleasure in the expectation of seeing his former scholars, with the exception of few whom he had instructed. The large chamber in the house at Monken-Hadley, where the greatest number slept, was, by his orders, always kept in the same state, to the day of his death, as when used by the boys. His affection for his wife, and regret for her death, led him to visit the room in which she died, every day; but he did not allow that room to be used or opened by any of his family. He felt his own gradual decay; and the loss of memory affected him so much that he avoided society, even that of his old neighbours, and, latterly, of his relatives, who were unremitting in their respectful attentions to the good old man, who, when able to walk out in his village, generally used a long stick, presented to him by one of his family, which he called a Madagascar spear; and, as he wore his own hair, turned to silver locks, he reminded those who met him of one of the Patriarchs, as described in Holy Writ, particularly when, to his neighbour's address of salutation, he answered, with a benevolent as well as cheerful countenance, "God bless you!" There is a good portrait of him, aged 76, after Romney, in mezzotinto, by C. H. Hodges, 1787.]

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,
WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS;

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.

*** *Authentic Communications for this Department are always very thankfully received.*

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

A New seam of coal, which proves to be of very good quality, has been found about 130 fathoms below the surface, at Killingworth New Winning; a circumstance which has occasioned much rejoicing at that place.

Married.] At Newcastle, Robert Arkwright, esq. to Miss Kemble, daughter of Stephen K. esq. manager of the theatre of that town.—Mr. Thomas Green, silversmith, to Miss Actin.—Mr. Roger Grey, to Miss Elizabeth Eggleston.—Captain Robert Weatherley, of Liverpool, to Miss Elizabeth Longridge, daughter of Mr. Wm. L.

At Hexham, Mr. John Marshall Mather, ironmonger, of Newcastle, to Miss Hannah Bell, daughter of Mr. Wm. B. of the White Hart Inn, Hexham.

At Darlington, Mr. Ralph Child, jun. skinner, to Miss Kay.

At Gateshead, Mr. John Bailey, civil engineer, to Miss Dorothy Anderson, daughter of Mr. Wm. A. of Kenton, near Newcastle.

At Bishopwearmouth, Mr. Wm. Gregson, ship-owner, to Miss Coats, both of Sunderland.

Died.] At Darlington, Mrs. Hayes, 94.—Mr. Thomas Russell, manufacturer.

At Bishop Auckland, Mrs. Vasey, 79.

At Durham, Mr. Mark Maginess, 57.—Mr. Wm. Cummin, and three days afterwards his wife Mrs. C.—Mr. Wm. Walker, 71.

At Monkwearmouth, Mr. James M'Dougall, baker.—Mr. Wm. Dawson, 45.—Mr. Peter Hobson, son of Mr. Matthew H. 19.

At Port Royal, of the yellow fever, Mr. John Dale, 23, son of Edward D. esq. of Cleadon, near South Shields, and first lieutenant of his majesty's ship Theseus; a young man highly and deservedly respected by his brother officers.

At Stockton, Mr. Henry Smith, formerly an eminent painter in Durham, 80.—Suddenly, Mr. George Dumble, plumber and glazier.—Mr. Charles Wharton, the oldest housekeeper of that place, 88.

At

At Sunderland, Ann Green, widow 101.—Mrs. Sparrow, wife of Mr. John S. ship-owner.

At North Shields, in the prime of life Mr. Luke Wilson, painter.

At Corbridge, Mr. Thomas Laing, a private in the volunteer corps of that place.

At Brampton, Mr. John Wallis, surgeon, who had practised there nearly fifty years with great reputation, 79.

At Old Church, near Brampton, Mrs. Jane Lee, wife of Mr. Wm. L. farmer.

At Hexham, Mrs. Moody, wife of Mr. George M.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORLAND.

The leaning tower at Yanwath Hall, belonging to Lord Lowther, has lately been restored to its perpendicular, by the ingenuity of his lordship's workmen. This massy edifice upwards of 35 feet high, had been propped upwards of 40 years, and overhung its base three feet one inch. The undertaking created considerable apprehension, yet was performed without crack or rent in the building, and without injury to any individual.

At the general annual meeting, held at the Whitehaven Dispensary, the 10th of June, it appeared, from the books, that in the course of the last year, the number of patients were as follows:

Recommended and registered, (of whom 599 were attended in their own houses)	1493
Midwifery Cases	87
Trivial Incidents	2960
Children inoculated for the Cow pox	276
	4816
Patients remaining upon the books	71
	4887

The following is the State of the Registers.

Cured	1584	1840
Relieved	33	
Incurable	22	
Dead	41	
Remaining upon the Books	160	

The whole number of patients admitted to the benefits of this valuable and well conducted charity, since its institution, June, 1783, is as follows, viz.

Registered patients	— 38,324	81,759
Midwifery cases	— 1,921	
Trivial incidents	— 41,514	

Of those, 35,354 have been cured, 1,189 relieved, 618 incurable, 35 irregular, 959 dead, and 160 remain on the books.

Mr. John Gibbons, whose former elegant buildings have so much improved the appearance of Rickergate, Carlisle, has recently built a new street on the west side, and has taken down two old houses in the front, to open a spacious entrance from the main street; by which means, passengers enjoy a fine prospect of the Castle, and the adjacent fields.

Married.] At Stanwix, Mr. Roger Jameson, to Mrs. Mulcaster.

At Dalston, Mr. Wm. Cogdon, miller, at the Forge mill, to Miss Jane Watson, of Carlisle.

At Caldbeck, Mr. Baty, of Warwick, to Miss Hannah Simpson, daughter of Mr. Richard S. colliery-agent to R. B. Warwick, esq. of Warwick Hall.

At Sedbergh, Mr. James Winster, to Miss Willan, sister of Richard W. esq. of the Hill near that place, and of Dr. W. of London.

At Lowther, Mr. Mattinson of the Custom House, Whitehaven, to Miss Walker

At Crosthwaite, Mr. Thomas Dixon, of Redah, near Whitehaven, to Miss Norman, of Dash, near Keswick.—The Rev. Mr. Thompson, of Castle Sowerby, to Miss Clark, daughter of Mr. Thomas C. nurseryman of Keswick.

At Whitehaven, Mr. Wm. Brown, merchant, to Miss Collins, second daughter of the late Mr. Tobias C.

At Workington, Captain John Longcake, of the Triton, to Miss Ann Thornthwaite

At Carlisle, Mr. James Lowes, to Miss Ann Jaques, daughter of Mr. Joseph J.

At Harrington, Captain Thomas Littledale, of the ship Liberty, to Miss Jane Thompson.

At Whitehaven, William Woodburn, formerly well known in that neighbourhood, by the appellation of the huntsman of the three kingdoms, from the circumstance of his pack being composed of English, Scotch, and Irish hounds, with which in one season he killed 147 hares, without either changing, losing, or having one of them torn by the dogs. He was a native of London; and, at the time of his death, wanted only two months of completing his hundredth year. Though in a very enfeebled state for some years before his dissolution, he continued to walk out till within a few weeks of that period; and his faculties were so little impaired, that he could, almost to the last, recollect many remarkable instances of success in his profession, of which he delighted to talk.—Mrs. Paxton, wife of Mr. P. grocer, 42.—Mrs Sarah Bowman, 63.—Mrs. Mary Westgarth, widow, 59.—Mr. John Casson, 83.—Mr. Edward Brown, of the Globe Inn, 36.—Mrs. Isabella Dodd, wife of Mr. D. tailor, 28.—Mrs. Eleanor Caldbeck, 86.

At Workington, Mr. Allison Clarke, formerly of the ship Delight, of that port.

At Kendal, Mr. James Lickbarrow, late principal overseer for that borough, 54.

At Kirkland Kendal, Mr. George Allen, weaver, 85.

At Dillington, Mr. John Wilson, tailor, 61.

At Hensingham, Mr. Richard Collyer, 88.

At Coldcoats, near Carlisle, Mrs. Sarah Graham, relict of Mr. John G. attorney at law of that city.

At Furney Green, near Bowness, Westmorland, George Brew Crump, esq. 41.

At

At Dalston, Mr. Wm. Richard, son of Mr. Robert R.

At Redmain, near Cockermouth, in the prime of life, Mrs. Steel, wife of Mr. Thomas S.

At Bassenthwaite Hawes, Mrs. Mary Asbridge, 28.

At Hallcliff, near Hesket Newmarket, Mr. Christopher Hudson, brother of Dr. H. prebendary of Carlisle, 80.

At Monkhill, Miss Mary Watts, daughter of Mr. Wm. W. 16.—The Rev. Mr. Marrs, curate of Mongrisdale.

At Carlisle, Mrs Isabella Forrester, 72.—Mrs. Bryson, 75.—Mr. Nanson, butcher, 65.—Mr. John Lemmon, Sexton of St. Mary's, 66.

At Cockermouth, Mr. Wm. Bean, many years clerk to Mr. Benson, attorney.

At Keswick, Mrs. Sarah Mayson, relict of Mr. Mark M. 73.

At Brigham, Mr. Jonathan Saul, merchant, of Whitehaven, 36.

YORKSHIRE.

Married.] At Hull, Joseph Rennard, esq. to Miss Anna Green, daughter of Mr. G. of London.

At Ferraby, Mr. Jackson, surgeon, of Wilton, to Miss Columbani, daughter of an eminent architect in London.

At Scrayingham, Charles Edw. Repington, esq. of Amington, Warwickshire, to Miss Cholmley, eldest daughter of Henry C. esq of Housham.

At Well, Mr. Thomas Prest, of Bedale, to Miss Catharine Strangwayes, eldest daughter of Richard S. esq.

Died.] At Hull, Miss Myers, dressmaker.—Mrs. Hannah Foster, relict of Mr. Joel F. merchant, and an elder brother of the Trinity house, Hull, 84.—Mr. John Simpson, 69. He had formerly been a considerable druggist in the Market-place, but had retired from business, with an ample independence.—Mr. Hornby, poulterer, 53.—Mrs. Sarah Witty, widow of Mr. Richard W. mariner.—Mrs. Todd, mother of Mr. John T. iron-founder, 66.

At Malton, Mr. John Nelson, only son of the Rev. Joseph N. of Riccall, and an officer in the Ouse and Derwent corps of volunteer infantry.

At Beverley, Mr. W. Mosey, plumber, 28.—Mrs. Cade, wife of Mr. C. late of Beverley, a noted jockey on the turf, 49.—Mrs. Armitstead relict of Joseph A. esq. one of the aldermen of the corporation.—Mrs. Dalton, wife of Mr. Robert D. cashier in the bank of Christopher Machell, esq. and Co.—Master R. Duesbery, son of Thomas D. esq. 10.

At Gisbrough, Mr. Maurice Dale, tallow-chandler, and spirit merchant, a man whose urbanity of manners, and integrity as a tradesman, have insured a lasting respect in the memory of his friends.

At York, Mr. Peter Atkinson architect, 72. He filled the office of city steward, and was justly esteemed for his abilities as an artist, and his integrity as a man.—Mr. Owram, attorney at law.—Mr. Brown, only son of Mr. B.—Mr. Marmaduke Weaver, grocer.—Mrs. Witham, a maiden lady.—Mrs. Ann Busfield, relict of Mr. John B.

At Leeds, Mr. Gawthorp, a gentleman of the most benevolent, and public spirited temper, and who, in addition to his unremitting endeavours to aid the public charities in Leeds, gratuitously served the office of treasurer to the parish, for a series of eighteen years, with unremitting attention, unwearied diligence, and perfect accuracy, and for which the managers of the affairs of the parish thought proper, some time previous to his death, to vote him their most grateful remembrances, and to assure him "that they should hold him out to their friends, neighbours and children, as a pattern for their imitation."—Mr. Benjamin Parkinson, liquor merchant.—Mrs. Broughton, wife of Mr. B. of the house of Kirk, and Co.—Mr. A. Honold, a native of Strasburg, many years teacher of languages and foreign clerk in this town. In his situation he acquitted himself with the greatest propriety and credit, and his loss will be long lamented by those who were desirous of acquiring a knowledge of the languages, as a teacher of which, he possessed the first rate abilities.—Mrs. Render, a maiden lady, forty years resident at the Moravian establishment, at Fulnec.

At Harwood, Mr. Muschamp, architect, 79.

At Wakefield, Mrs. Eliz. Rickaby, a maiden lady, and sister of Mr. C. R. merchant, 63.—Mrs. Horsefall, wife of Mr. H. surgeon, 40.—Miss Richardson, daughter of John R. M.D. 28.—Miss Smith, milliner, 27. She never entirely recovered the injury she received, from being overturned in the True Briton coach.—Mrs. Austwick, of the Ram Inn.—Mr. Burdett, of the Saw Inn.—Mr. Bell, cooper, 50.—Mrs. Holdsworth, mother of Mr. H. surgeon.—Mr. Richard Dennison, a member of the Wakefield volunteer corps.

At Scarborough, Mr. W. Clarkson, one of the commoners of that borough, 82.—Mrs. Harrison, relict of John H. esq. 92.

At his house near Knaresborough, Wm. Turner Buckley, esq. brother-in-law to Sir Thomas Turner Slingsby, bart.

At Monkhill, near Pontefract, Wm. Popplewell, esq.

At Walsgreave, near Scarborough, Timothy Johnson, esq.

At Sheffield, Mr. Samuel Taylor, surgeon, 22.—Mr. James Abbot.—Miss Isabella Young, daughter of Mr. I. T. Y, merchant.—Suddenly, Mrs. Warburton, wife of Mr. Samuel W. 61.—Mr. John Booth, 59.—Miss Mary Wright, daughter of Mr. Samuel W. 18.—Mis Margaret M'Fun, 89, a native of North Britain, and mother of Mr. M'F.

...an in the Shef-
...Clay, wife of Mr. C.
M'F. late princi...
field volunte...ge, on his road to London,
grocer. ...ng illneſs, aged 66, the Rev.
At ... Bowerbank, B. D. rector of Croft and Barningham, in the North Riding, and Prebendary of Lincoln, formerly Fellow of Queen's College, Oxford, and ſenior Proctor of the Univerſity in the year 1774.

At Newland, 28, Mrs. Rudſton, wife of Mr. George R. of Hull, and daughter of the Rev. J. Bell, of York.

At Beſſingby, 90, Mr. Charles Ezard, upward of 50 years the faithful ſteward of the late John Hudſon, Eſq.

By the burſting of a blood-veſſel, Captain Samuel Bramley, of Rawcliffe, owner of the ſhips, Good Intent and London traders, from London to Selby.

At Great Gomerſall, 78, Mrs. Walker, widow of Mr. Thomas W.

Suddenly, 62, Mr. John Garſed, of South End, Elland.

At New Malton, 58, Mr. Francis Pratt, Chymiſt and Druggiſt.

Suddenly, at Ripley, Mr. Thomas Stubbs, 70.

At the houſe of Mr. Thomas Crawford, of Eaſingwold, with whom ſhe had lived ſervant 39 years, Elizabeth Arrowſmith, aged 79. She has left behind, in Mr. Crawford's ſervice, two men-ſervants; one a waggoner, the other a labourer, who had been partners with her nearly the whole 39 years.

At Edinburgh, Thomas Brooke, M.D. only ſon of William Brooke, of Wakefield, Eſq.—His attainments, from a regular courſe of ſtudy in that celebrated univerſity, added to his previous medical knowledge and experience, promiſed a valuable acceſſion to the faculty, and to become a general benefit to mankind.

At Bradford, Mrs. Johnſon, wife of Mr. Thomas J. brandy merchant.—Mr. John Hall, 82, who had been upwards of 36 years maſter of the workhouſe.

At Harrogate, the Hon. Mrs. Maſſy Dawſon, relict of the Hon. James Maſſy D. late of Ireland.

At Knareſborough, Mr Brown, formerly a conſiderable merchant.—Mrs. Walton, 46, wife of Mr. Chriſtopher W. ſen. calico manufacturer.

LANCASHIRE.

Married.] At Liverpool, Captain Henderſon to Miſs Hendry, daughter of the late Captain H.—Mr. Philip Quirk, ſhip-builder, to Miſs Finchett, daughter of Mr. James F. harbour-maſter.—Mr. Thomas Higginſon, of Mancheſter, to Miſs Elizabeth Shute, of the Liverpool Repoſitory.—Mr. W. Wilſon, to Miſs Mary Howard.—Robert Mawdeſley, Eſq. of Maghull, to Miſs Whitehead.—Capt. Alexander Nicholſon, to Miſs Ann Denniſon.—Thomas Bunning, eſq. poſt-maſter, to Miſs Driver.

At Cartmel, Mr. W. Thompſon, of Cark, ſhoe-maker, to Miſs Jane Ferguſon, dairy-maid at Holker-hall. The bride is the only perſon that has been married from the Hall for upwards of thirty years.

At Mancheſter, Mr. Auguſtus Herman Martinius, to Mrs. Elizabeth Nixon.—Mr. Richard Barnes, to Mrs. Walker.—The Rev. G. Parkin, to Miſs Heywood.—Mr. Wm. Billington, linen-draper, to Miſs Lowe.—Mr. Alexander Goodall, to Miſs Ellen Simmons.—Mr. Holt, aſſiſtant-maſter at the free grammar-ſchool, to Mrs. Hatton.

Died.] At Mancheſter, Mr. Lee Watſon Seddon.—Mrs. Farr, wife of Mr. F.—Mr. Stanley, of Salford, upholſterer.—Mr. Peter Carter, houſe-painter.—Mrs. Mellor, 70.—Mr. Sam. Whitehead.—Mr. John Lowe, nephew to the late Mr. Thomas Kirkman.—Mr. Brocklehurſt, cotton-merchant.—Mrs. Beever, wife of Mr. Jonathan B.—Mrs. Lane, wife of Mr. L. printer, 22.—Mrs. Sevill.—The Rev. Nicholas Moſley Cheek, miniſter of St. Stephen's, Salford, and curate of Charlton.—Mrs. Wood, widow of Mr. Sam. W. tobacconiſt.

At Stock, near Mancheſter, Major Thomas Wilkinſon, of the Mancheſter volunteer infantry.

Mr. John Lankford, of Ratcliffe-bridge, who had been a principal manager and engineer to Sir Robert Peel and Co. of Bury, for nearly twenty years, and had conducted himſelf in ſuch a manner as to gain the general eſteem not only of his employers but of their ſervants.

At Liverpool, Mr. Jeremiah Marſden, ſon of Mr. Wm. M.—Miſs Gregſon, 56.—Mrs. Webſter, relict of Mr. Thos. W. 38.—Mrs. Appleton, wife of Mr. Thos. A. ſail-maker.—Mr. Alexander Gordon, printer, 51.—Mr. John Minſhull, ſurgeon to the infirmary; a gentleman much reſpected both in his profeſſional capacity and in private life.—Mrs. M. Halliwell, relict of Mr. R. H. formerly of Tower-hill, near Upholland, 98.—Miſs Grice.—Mr. Nicholſon, 67.—Mr. Wm. Pownall, jun. eldeſt ſon of Mr. Wm. P.—Mr. Thomas Lyon, 89.—Mrs. Abigail Huddleſton, ſiſter of Thos. H. eſq.—Mr. Richard Brelsford, hat-maker.—Miſs Roberts, daughter of Mr. Robert R. merchant, 18.—Mrs. Angus, wife of Mr. Charles A. merchant.—Mr. Benjamin Fletcher, druggiſt, 34.—Mr. Hudſon, quarter-maſter of the Liverpool light-horſe.—Mr. Iſaac Ovens, attorney, 33.

At Warrington, Miſs Wild.

At Hutton, near Preſton, the Rev. Mr. Rowe, maſter of the free grammar-ſchool, and rector of Much Hoole.

At Wigan, Mrs. Cowell, wife of Mr. Nicholas C.

At Preſton, Thomas Greaves, eſq. banker, and an alderman of that borough.

At Preſcot, Mr. H. Foſter, 52.

At Ormſkirk, Mrs. Benjamin Brand.

At Lancaſter, Mr. James Roberts, upholſterer

sterer and cabinet-maker, 70.—Mr. Thomas Miller, merchant.

At Halton Hall, near Lancaster, Mrs. Bradshaw, wife of W. B. esq.

At Slyne, near Lancaster, Mrs. Peacock, wife of John P. esq.

At Ashton Hall, Mr. Josias Hoyle, 75, who had been in the service of the Duke of Hamilton upwards of thirty years.

CHESHIRE.

At Stockport the first stone was lately laid of a building intended to be erected by voluntary contributions, to be called the Stockport Sunday School, and capable of holding 4000 scholars. Three thousand children educated at the Sunday schools of that place, and an immense multitude of spectators attended on this occasion.

A mineral spring has been discovered in the small island of Hilbury, at the western extremity of this county, possessing the powerful efficacy of curing the rheumatism, &c. The property of the spring was accidentally discovered by a respectable Welsh farmer, who went to the island for the benefit of his health, and happening to wash his hands, much swollen from rheumatic affections, in its waters, found immediate relief.

Married.] At Neston, Mr. Peter Handley, whitesmith, to Miss Lee.

At Chester, Mr. Thos. Walker, son of Mr. W. brazier, to Miss Lightfoot, daughter of Mr. L. of Flooker's-brook.—Mr. Barlow, clock-maker, to Miss Dutton.

At Coreham, near Middleham, Mr. Benjamin Smith, an eminent jockey, to Miss Alcock, of Tupgill.

Died.] At Runcorn, of a pulmonary consumption, Mr. J. Orred.

Suddenly, near Northwich, Mr. Robert Hayes.

At Neston, Mr. S. Briscoe, of the Golden Lion inn.

At Chester, Mr. Paul, of the White Lion inn, to whom the public are much indebted for his spirited and indefatigable exertions in the improvement of carriages, and for rendering travelling not only comfortable and easy, but expeditious, in the very numerous concerns in which he was engaged. Nor was he less estimable in private life, for the vigour of his understanding was equalled only by the kindness of his heart.—Mrs. Russell.—Mr. James Young, glover.

Mr. Isaac Goodier, lieutenant in the Trafford volunteers.

At Welchpool, Mr. John Williams, jun. attorney at law.

At Hawarden, Mr. H. Lee Thomas, father of Mr. T. druggist, of Chester.

At Kinderton Lodge, Miss Trafford, eldest daughter of Trafford T. esq.

At Croxton, near Middlechurch, the Rev. J. Kent, of Nantwich, a man who, with a few eccentricities, possessed the esteem and veneration of many, and the respect of all those to whom he was really known. As a man, he was the friend of man, as a Christian, sincere and exemplary, and as a minister, incessantly attentive to the best interests of his charge. His mind was vigorous, his understanding enlarged, his piety ardent, and his habits of life strictly economical, that his charities might be the more extensive.

DERBYSHIRE.

At the annual show of cattle of the Derbyshire agricultural and breeding society, held at Derby, the prizes were adjudged as follows:—To Mr Harvey, for the best three sheaves, four guineas; to F. N. C. Mundy, esq. for the second best, three guineas; to Sir R. Wilmot, for the best shear hog ram, three guineas; to Mr. Haskins, for the second-best ditto, two guineas; to Mr. T. Jowett, for the best two shear ram, three guineas; and to the same, for the second-best, two guineas; to Mr. Smith, of Repton, for the best shear hog wether, three guineas; to Mr. Harvey, for the second best, two guineas; to Mr. Smith, of Foremark-park, for the best two shear wether, three guineas; to Sir R. Wilmot, for the second best, two guineas; to Edw. Coke, esq. for the best two year old heifer, four guineas; to F. N. C. Mundy, esq for the second-best ditto, three guineas; to Sir R. Wilmot, for the best three year old ox, three guineas; to Mr. E. Cox, for the second-best ditto, two guineas. The meeting was numerously and respectably attended, and the stock was allowed to be very good. Sir H. Harpur complimented the meeting with the inspection of two handsome South Down theaves, and a shear hog wether, bred and fed in Calke-park.

Married.] At Staveley, Charles Daintry, esq of Leek, Staffordshire, to Miss Bulkeley, of Staveley Forge.

At Derby, Mr. Emery, tanner, to Miss Cock.

At Bassington, Mr. William Waring, of Ashborne, to Miss Charlton.

Died.] At Crow-lane House, near Dronfield, Mr. Thos. Lowe, 32.

At Alvaston, Mrs. Rebecca Holmes, relict of Mr. John H. 58.

At Buntingfield, Mr. William Columbell, 54.

At Derby, Mr. Thomas Stenson, bookseller, 44.

Mr. James Wood, clerk of Didsbury church; whose forefathers have been clerks successively at the same church since the beginning of the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

At the last meeting of the Newark agricultural society, held at Southwell, the following premiums were adjudged:—To Mr. Thos. Thorpe, of Clifton, for the best long wooled tup hog, five guineas; to Mr. J. Milward, Hockerton, for the next best, three guineas; to Mr. G. Maltby, Hoveringham, for the four best ewe hogs, five guineas; to Mr. Henry Higgins, South Markham,

Markham, for the four next best, three guineas; to Mr. Wm. Shacklock, Southwell, for the best bull shewn, three guineas; to Mr. John Birkitt, Southwell, for the best boar, two guineas; to Mr. Seth Hurt, Farnsfield, for the next best, one guinea.

"Notwithstanding the unwearied exertions of the committee appointed to arrange the plan for carrying into execution the erection of a new church in this town (says the Nottingham Journal), we are sorry to observe their benevolent intentions have been entirely frustrated, owing to the opposition experienced from a quarter whence they hoped to derive material assistance; and although the liberality of the public in contributing to the above purpose has been exceedingly handsome, it is impossible, for very urgent reasons, to persevere any farther towards the accomplishment of this long wished-for undertaking, until difficulties which now press against the measure can be removed."

Married.] The Rev. Robert Lowe, of Oxton, to Miss Ellen Pynder, second daughter of the Rev. Reginald P. of Hadsar-house, Worcestershire.

At the seat of the Hon. Henry Sedley, Lieut. Col. Francis Cunynghame, late of the Coldstream Guards, to Miss Jane Whiteford, youngest daughter of the late Sir John W. bart.

At Nottingham, Mr. Robert James, hosier, to Miss Berridge, daughter of Mr. B. a partner in the same house.

At Newark, Mr. John Ridge, bookseller, to Miss Hilton.

Died.] At Nottingham, Mr. Samuel Tealby, late grocer of New Radford.—Mr. George Morris, of the Reindeer public-house.—Mrs. Elizabeth Smith, 55; her death was awfully sudden. She had attended divine service at the baptist meeting-house, and on coming out of the chapel, was seized with a dizziness, and expired in the street.—Miss Sarah Beardsley, daughter of Mr. Joseph B. 16.—Mrs. Risdale, wife of Mr. R. baker.—Mr. Harrison, a reputable grazier and butcher.

At Besthorpe, near Newark, Mr. J. Morley.

At Glentworth, Mr. Richard Bassett, 61.

At Newark, Captain Staples. While playing a game at cards he was seized with an apoplectic fit, and expired in a few minutes.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

At a meeting lately held at Alford, it was resolved, that a navigable canal from Alford, by Burgh, to Wainfleet Haven, would be of the utmost utility and advantage, not only to the owners and occupiers of estates in the vicinity of the proposed line of navigation, but also to the country at large, the outfall being favourable in the extreme, and there being an excellent harbour at sea; provided that water can be spared from the navigation in dry seasons, for the benefit of cattle, and no injury is done to the drainage of the adjacent country. A level and survey of the intended navigation, and an estimate of the probable expences were ordered to be prepared.

Among the improvements daily making in this county, those in the town of Horncastle are not the least conspicuous. The ground is now clearing for the erection of a new butchery in that place; the old standing is to be taken down, and a corn market built. This and other improvements in agitation will considerably amend the appearance of that opulent and spirited town.

Married.] At Ingham, near Spittal, Mr. Joseph Mawer, draper, of Lincoln, to Miss Wakefield.

At Louth, Mr. Nelson, brazier, to Miss Esberger.

At Welby, near Grantham, the Rev. J. Grover, curate of Firmingby, Notts, to Miss Chester, of Welby.

At Lincoln, Mr. Robert Turner, to Mrs. Kew.

Died.] At Carlton Scroop, near Grantham, the Rev. John Darwin, M. A. rector of that place, 77. He was brother to the late celebrated Dr. D.

At Louth, Mr. Fenwick, 70.—Mrs. Harrison, wife of Mr. James H.

At Lincoln, Mrs. Squires, a maiden lady.—Master Robert Camm, only son of Mr John C. 11.—Mr. Mackennis, an eminent merchant, 58.—Mr. Henry Walker, surveyor of turnpike-roads, 75.

At Raithby, near Spilsby, Mr. Edw. Jackson, farmer.

At Partney, Mrs. May, widow.

At Buckminster, Mr. Joseph Bartram.

At Gainsborough, Mrs. Chafer, wife of Mr. C. publican, 42.

At Stamford, Mr. Thomas Lowe, maltster, and an alderman of the corporation, 55. He served the office of mayor in 1800.—Mrs. Pretty, wife of Mr. P. tanner, of Morcot, Rutland.

At South Somercotes, near Louth, Mrs. West, 69.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

The beginning of June the young gentlemen at Lutterworth-school went through their examinations with great honour to themselves and credit to their teacher. The prizes were determined as follow:—a silver pen to Master H. Goddard; a geographical guide to Master H. Quilter, both of Leicester.

Married.] At Hinckley, the Rev. J. Renals, of Wellingbro', Northamptonshire, to Miss Scott, daughter of the late Rev. Joseph Scott, of the above place.

At Frisby on the Wreake, Mr. Chettle, of Narborough, to Miss Hickling.

At Leicester, Mr. Wm. Astle, to Mrs. Clarke.—Mr. Cornelius Hill, to Miss Sarah Dyson.—Mr. S. Davis, son of the Rev. Mr. D. of Great Wigston, to Miss Marshall.

Mr. Wm. Thornton, currier, of Hinckley, to

to Miss Ann Burbidge, daughter of Mr. Alderman B. of Leicester.

At Turlangton, Mr. Goodman, of Withington, to Miss Tailby.

At Breedon, Mr. Gervas Bourne, of Bramcote, Nottinghamshire, to Miss Clarkson.

Died.] At Leicester, Mr. Dove, hosier.—Mr. Belson, cooper.—Mrs. Dunzelow, wife of Mr. Joseph D. 40.—Mrs. King, mother of John K. esq. 65.

At Humberstone, Mr. Bishop, miller. His death was occasioned by drinking a quantity of cold water while at work in a field a few days before.

At Blaby, Mr. Job Clarke, a respectable farmer.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Madeley, Samuel Tompson, esq. of Castle-green, to Miss Pitt, of Wolverhampton.

At Armitage, near Lichfield, Mr. Thomas Blakemore, of Litchfield, to Miss Eliz. Pegler, of Armitage Hall.

At Wallsall, the Rev. W. B. Collis, of Cannock, to Miss Elliot, of Bescott Hall.

At Stone, Mr. Beech, of Tittensor, to Miss Emery.

Died.] At Litchfield, 68, Mrs. Thorp, wife of the Rev. Robert Thorp, late of Buxton, and eldest daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Disney, of Pontefract; who for nearly the last thirty years of her life was rendered totally helpless by the rheumatic gout, the pain of which she sustained with exemplary piety and truly Christian resignation.

At Broseley, Mrs. Boden, wife of Mr. B. surgeon.

At Prestwood, the Hon. Mrs. Foley, relict of the late Hon Edward F. of Stoke Edith, Herefordshire, and M. P. for the county of Worcester, by whom she has left three sons, the eldest in his 14th year, and two daughters. In those virtues which form and dignify the female character, she was an illustrious example; her attention to the duties connected with her situation in life, and her family establishment, was unremitted; her conduct discreet, wife, and judicious. The accomplishments of her mind were heightened by her love of literature: her reading was extensive, her taste elegant. In the superintendance of the education of her children, she exhibited the most laudable anxiety: her time and her talents seemed devoted to their improvement, and while the greatest pains were taken to teach them the rudiments of knowledge, she was most anxious to instil into their tender minds, by example and precept, the principles of piety and virtue. She was in her 49th year.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] At Birmingham, Mr. Benjamin Sitch, to Miss Elizabeth Fletcher, eldest daughter of Mr. Thomas F. of Marston-green.—Mr. J. Smith, draper, to Miss Roper, —Mr. Wm. Brothhurst, of Deritend, to Miss Hannah Pratt.

Mr. John Smith, of Hints, to Miss Mary Cooke, of Shenstone.

At Harborne, Mr. Thos. Walker, to Miss Sarah Brettle, both of Birmingham.—Mr. Oliver, factor, of Birmingham, to Miss Jackson.

At Warwick, Mr. John Langley, of Lichfield, to Miss Mary Palmer, of Radway.

At Handsworth, Mr. Wm. Taylor, to Miss Sarah Auster, both of Birmingham.

Died.] At Birmingham, Mr. James Tomlins, of the firm of Gibson, Shore, and Tomlins, iron and steel merchants.—Mr. Capenhurst, toy-maker.—Mr. Samuel Male, of the Bull's Head tavern.—Mrs. Baylis, wife of Mr. Wm. B.—Miss Matilda Ashford, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Charles A.—Miss Anna Maria Johnson, daughter of Mr. F. Johnson.—Mr. John Brown, cooper.—Mrs. Solomon Wilks, builder.

At Kenilworth, Mr. Betty, a respectable farmer.

At Camphill, Mr. Samuel Colmore, formerly an eminent plater of Birmingham, but who had retired from business.

At Handsworth, Thomas Underhill, esq.—Mr. Edward Bird, late of Liverpool.

At Ashted, Mr. Edward Simms.

At Coventry, Mrs. Foden, dealer in foreign spirits.

At Birmingham-heath, Mr. John Hawker.

At Oldbury, Mrs. Short, widow of Mr. Samuel S.

At Sheldon, Mrs. Willinger, wife of the Rev. P. W. Willinger.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] At Shrewsbury, Mr. Bickerton, of Newton on the Hill, to Miss Barron, daughter of Mrs. Barron, of Cotton-hill.—Mr. Bratton, to Miss Birch, daughter of Mr. B. sadler.

At Ludlow, Mr. Roberts, sadler, to Miss Jane Preece.

At Munslow, Mr. Thos. Wall, of Stanton Lacey, to Miss Wilkes, late of Lawton hall.

At Church Stretton, Mr. Northwood, aged 75, to Mrs. Evans, 60.

Died.] At Ludlow, Charles Johnstone, esq. only brother of Sir R. B. Johnstone, bart. of Hackness, Yorkshire, and half brother to the Marquis of Annandale.—Mrs. Whitney, of the Angel-inn.—Mr. Ingram, clothier and mercer.—Mrs. Baugh.

At Shrewsbury, Mr. Francis Dicken, several years serjeant of the Court of Requests, 85.

Mrs. Jones, of Bowen's Hall, near Hanmer. She was returning from Whitchurch market on horseback, behind her nephew, when the animal took fright, and she fell, by which accident her skull was so much fractured, as to cause almost instant death.

At

At Welſhpool, Mr. John Williams, jun. attorney.

At Pontebury, Mr. Brazenor, father of Mr. B. ſadler.

At the Bank-houſe, Church Stretton, Mrs. Oare, relict of Mr. O. of Woolaſcot.

At Welbatch, Miſs Martha Hughes, third daughter of Mr. H.

At Whitchurch, Mrs. Sarah Hand, 70.—Mr. Thos. Hughes, malſter, 38.—Mr. Barlow, taylor.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Hartlebury, Mr. Green, of Great Harriet's Farm, Malvern, to Miſs Glaſsbrook.

At Eveſham, —— Birch, eſq. to Miſs Lavender, daughter of John L. eſq.

At Eckington, Mr. John Chandler Checketts, to Miſs Elizabeth Wilſon, of Perſhore, ſecond daughter of the late Robert W. eſq.

At Worceſter, Mr. Smith, jun. of Pedmore, to Miſs Stephens.

Died.] At Overbury, Mrs. Whitcombe, wife of Mr. W.

At Eaſtham, Mr. John Davis, a reſpectable farmer, 80.

At Worceſter, Mr. Hope, of the Three Tuns, Perſhore.—Mrs. Anne Redding, wife of Mr. Thomas Redding.

At Upton, Mrs. Beale, wife of Samuel B. eſq.

At Feckenham, Mrs. Olives.—Mrs. Harris, widow of Mr. H. chandler.

At Bredon, John Darke, eſq. one of the juſtices of the peace for this county.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

The meeting of the Hereford Agricultural Society, which lately took place at Leominſter, was very numerouſly attended. The ſucceſsful exhibitors of ſtock were, Mr. Williams, of Thingehill, who ſhewed the beſt yearling heifer; Mr. Redward, of Weſthide, the beſt fine woolled ram; Mr. Moore, of Wellington, the beſt boar; and Mr. Thomas, of Clee Downton, the beſt three years old heifer.

It is in contemplation to make a new line of road from Ledbury to Glouceſter, for the purpoſe of avoiding the Sand Hills.

Married.] At Derndale, Mr. R. Woodward, merchant, of Liverpool, to Miſs Jay.

At Titley, the Rev. Mr. Biſſel, to Miſs Evans.

At Painſwick, Mr. Thomas Beard, wholeſale tea-dealer, of London, to Miſs Hogg.

Died.] At Kington, Mrs. Joan Lilwall, 70.

At Brittas-green, near Leominſter, Mr. Joſeph Berrington, veterinary ſurgeon. At the requeſt of the Herefordſhire Agricultural Society, he had juſt eſtabliſhed himſelf in this county; and, by the natural goodneſs of his heart, had gained the eſteem of an extenſive circle of friends, when the hand of death ſuddenly ſnatched him away.

At Hereford, Mrs. Powle, 86, who for a number of years kept a ſchool in that city.—This venerable matron inſtilled the firſt rudiments of inſtruction into the tender minds of three generations of one family, natives of Hereford.

At Leominſter, Mr. Robert Haylings, currier and maltſter, 83.—Mr. John Coates, tanner.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] Samuel Marindin, eſq. of Edgbaſton Priory, Warwickſhire, to Miſs Catherine Louiſa Webb, third daughter of Samuel W. eſq. of Henbury.

At Lidney, the Rev. Francis Homfray, of Arvington, to Miſs Harriet H[illegible] daughter of Jeſton H. eſq. of Broad Waters, Worceſterſhire.

Mr. Nelmes, farmer, of Durſley, to Miſs Elizabeth Phillimore, of Slimbridge.

At Cheltenham, Mr. Watts, of Bath, to Miſs Baſtin.

Mr. W. Holloway, of Yate, to Miſs E. Cole, daughter of Mr. William C. of the Parks, near Chipping Sodbury.

Mr. John Jones, of New Park, to Miſs Hewett, of Hill, near Berkeley.

Died.] At Farmington Lodge, Miſs Dolphin, 33.

At Moreton in the Marſh, Miſs Miſter.

At Mitcheldean, Mr. F. A. Holder, ſurgeon.

At New Farm, near Setbury, Mrs. Wheeler, mother of Mr. D. W.

At Cheltenham, Mr. John Smith, of the Fleece Inn.

At Avening, near Minchinhampton, Thomas Clutterbuck, eſq. father of Daniel C. eſq. banker, of Bath, 96.

At Dymock, Miſs Seabright, milliner, of Glouceſter.

At Iron Acton, Miſs Fanny Wickham, in conſequence of a diſorder in her throat, which prevented her from taking any nouriſhment, ſo that ſhe was literally famiſhed.

At Sidington, near Cirenceſter, the Rev. William Matthews, vicar of Chaddeſley Corbett.

At Glouceſter, John Pitt, eſq. M. P. for that city, 78. As a member of the Houſe of Commons, he was, while health permitted, moſt regular in his attendance. Uninfluenced by any private or ſelfiſh views, his parliamentary duties were diſcharged with fidelity; nor did he ever, in a ſingle inſtance, depart from thoſe honeſt and independent principles which he had adopted as the rule of his conduct. The ſame probity guided him in every tranſaction of private life. Attached to the place in which he always lived, his leading object was to make himſelf a uſeful member of ſociety. As a landlord, he was kind and indulgent; and ſo diſintereſted was his forbearance towards his tenants, that it was a rule with him, from which he never deviated, on no occaſion to raiſe his rents. Few, verging to the extreme period of human life, ever poſſeſſed ſuch ſerenity of temper: he

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seemed to cultivate cheerfulness as a duty; and such was the energy of his mind, that, during his long confinement, no complaint nor murmur was ever heard to escape him.—He thus met the slow approach of dissolution with that fortitude which is inspired by an approving conscience and the animating hope of immortality.—Mrs. Keck, widow of Mr. K. a celebrated architect of Kingstanley.—Mr. Henry Phillips, of the Mason's Arms.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Died] At Horsepath, Mrs. Eliz. Kim- [illegible]

At Islip, near Oxford, Mrs. S. Lewsley, wife of Mr. L.

At Oxford, Mr. James Osborne, sadler and harness-maker.—Mrs. E. Best, widow of Mr. John B. many years master of the Cross Keys public house.—Mr. J. B. Neale, under-graduate of Pembroke College. He was going down in a sailing boat, accompanied by a lad from the boat house, when he was crossed by another boat, thrust by the bowsprit into the water, and drowned, a little below Christ Church meadow. He had been warned of the danger by a gentleman in the other boat, who instantly jumped into the river and endeavoured to save him. This unhappy event is only to be attributed to Mr. Neale's want of skill in the management of a sail boat. He was nineteen years of age, a good classical scholar, of an amiable temper, and pure morals.

At Glympton Park, Miss Wheate, third daughter of the late Sir Thomas W. bart. of Lechlade, Gloucestershire.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

On Monday the 17th of June, the Duke of Bedford's Agricultural Fete commenced by a public breakfast at Woburn Abbey, and about eleven o'clock the company arrived at the Exhibition Room at the Park Farm. The greater part of the morning was occupied by examination of the new Leicester rams, which had been just shorn, and their fleeces hung up round the room for the inspection of the gentlemen present. Mr. Tollet shewed specimens of wool fifteen inches long, of a sufficient fineness for the best broad cloths, taken from the back of a wether-sheep, half Spanish and half Southdown, on which it had been growing three years; and Mr. Tollet stated, that he can grow fine wool of almost any length, by delaying the shearing of this breed of sheep for a proportionable time. Mr. Cowley, of Aspley Guise, exhibited a plan of a water meadow, which he has recently constructed at that place, said to be the first attempt at irrigation by a Bedfordshire farmer. Mr. Taylor, from the Society of Arts, produced a pair of shears, for which a reward had been given to Captain Miller by that society. The particulars of the premiums offered by the Smithfield Club, for December next, were stuck up. On returning, after dinner, to the farm yard, four lots, consisting of five Leicester sheep each, were sold, viz. five ewes to Lord Somerville, at fifteen guineas; five ditto to Lord Cawdor, at nineteen guineas and a half; five theaves to Lord Somerville, at fourteen guineas; and five ditto to ditto for eighteen guineas. In the course of the day, Francis Sitwell, esq. M. P. issued particulars, and gave general invitations to his Barmoor Sheep Show, near Berwick, on the 1st of July. Mr. Coke, of Norfolk, joined the company after dinner. On Tuesday, after breakfast, an adjourned meeting of the Smithfield Club was held at Woburn Abbey, when it was resolved that the future number of the members shall be unlimited. The next business was to view the fat wethers, exhibited in their wool, at the stables near the Abbey, by the candidates for his Grace's two prizes, of which Lord Somerville, Richard Ashley, and William Chapman, of Fleet-street, were appointed the judges. Soon after eleven, the company assembled at the farm-yard, and the Southdown tups, intended to be let on Wednesday evening, were shown to the company; after which, several Hereford and Devon cattle, intended for sale that evening, were exhibited and examined. Before dinner his Grace, and a large party of his noble visitors, took a ride to Crawley Heath, to view the drilling of some turnips; and, soon after three o'clock, as many persons as the two spacious rooms could accommodate sat down to an elegant dinner. As soon as the company had retired to the Exhibition Room, the letting of the Leicester tups commenced, and the business of the day concluded by the sale of some cattle. Wednesday proved a very busy day with this highly interesting meeting. The first matter which called for the attention of the company in general at the Abbey, was the exhibition of the carcases of the fat wethers which had been examined alive on the preceding day. The company then repaired to a field on Crawley Heath, where they were joined by a large concourse of the neighbouring farmers. Eight patches, of half an acre each, had previously been marked out; and, after the necessary preliminaries had been settled by Lord Somerville and other gentlemen who had been appointed judges, a ploughing match took place between eight ploughs. The implements exhibited for his Grace's premiums were next examined by the company. Mr. W. Dickins shewed a watering cart made for watering drilled crops of any kind, by means of six leathern pipes affixed to it; W. Shepherd, a clover seed thrasher, and a plough; Mr. Noon, the joint scythe, which he laid a few weeks ago before the Society of Arts; Mr. J. Essex, specimens of his mats, or rather cushions, made of wool, for a variety of purposes. In the evening the Southdown tups were let; and the day closed with a sale of sheep

sheep and cattle. The business of Thursday commenced by a second show of Leicester tups; after which a show of Hereford and Devon took place. About three the company repaired to the Abbey, and partook of a very excellent dinner. After dinner his Grace proceeded to open the sealed adjudications of the judges appointed, the silver cups for the different premiums, six in number, being on the table before him. The first adjudication was that of a cup, value ten guineas, for the best two shear fat wethers, and another cup of the same value for the best pen of three theaves, bred in Bedfordshire, to Mr. John P. Moore. The next adjudication was that of a cup, value five guineas, to Mr. John Circuit, for the second best pen of three theaves bred in Bedfordshire; and a cup, value five guineas, to C. Western, esq. for the best boar. Several other minor premiums were disposed of, and the meeting terminated by the letting of Leicester tups from fifteen to fifty guineas each. The premiums offered for this year are the same as the last.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] The Rev. Samuel Elesdale, fellow of Lincoln College, Oxford, to Catherine, second daughter of the Rev. Jenkin Jenkins, of Braunston.

Mr. Clapham, surgeon, of Thorney, near Peterborough, to Miss Priestley, of Buckden Hunts.

At Kettering, Robert Salmon, esq. of Weekley, captain of the Boughton volunteers, to Miss Keep.

At Daventry, Mr. Cox, artist, to Miss E. Cooper.

Mr. William Geary, farmer, of Ringstead, to Miss D. Weed, of Aldwinkle.

Died.] At Northampton, John William Wye, esq. eldest son of the late John W. esq. About the year 1790 he was appointed to the medical department of the East India Company on the Bombay establishment, and, from the high opinion entertained by the Government of that presidency of his abilities, his conciliating manners, and the knowledge he had acquired of the Malabar language, he was appointed one of the judges and collectors of the then newly-ceded countries on that coast; a situation which he filled with the highest credit to himself and satisfaction to his employers. A continuation of ill health prevented his return to India, and at length closed his temporal prospects.—At the same place, Mrs. Cornfield.

At Neithrop, near Banbury, Mrs. Golby, widow of Mr. G. gardener and seedsman.

At Long Buckby, Mrs. Cure, 61.

At Peterborough, Mr. Edward Sharman, statuary and mason.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

The agriculturists in this and other counties are prosecuting with success a system of clearing bean lands by means of a flock of sheep, which, when turned in, destroy the weeds, without in the least injuring the beans, by which the heavy expence of hoeing is in a great measure prevented, and the land improved.

Married.] At Cambridge, Mr. Newton Bosworth, to Miss Catherine Paul, daughter of Mr. John Paul, ironmonger.

Mr. Thimbleby, of Ramsey Fen, to Miss Ann Browne, daughter of Mr. John B. of Earith.

Died.] At Fulborn, Mrs. Furbank, wife of Mr. William F.

At Willingham, Mr. John White, farmer, 69.—Mr. John Graves.

At Sutton in the Isle, Mr. William [illegible]sher, 77.

At Comberton, Mr. William Hart, 67.

At Cambridge, James Hovell, esq. barrister, formerly of Downham, Norfolk.—Mrs. Raye, wife of Mr Lucas R. plumber and glazier.—Mr. Robert Colley, a travelling linen-draper, well known in this part of the kingdom, 43.

NORFOLK.

Holkham annual sheep shearing commenced on Monday, the 24th of June, and was attended by his Grace the Duke of Bedford, Lord William Russell, Earl of Winchelsea, and other distinguished breeders and agriculturists. The business commenced by viewing two drill machines at work, which deposited rape cake reduced to powder, and turnip seed, in the same drills; by this plan one ton of rape cake will manure from five to six acres. The company then went to Longlands, where Mr. Ball's four-horse, and also a two-horse threshing machine were exhibited at work; the prize boars and rams examined, and the Leicester tups shewn. After dinner the company returned to Longlands, when the Leicester tups were let at from ten to fifty guineas each. Three pens of Leicester ewes, five each, were sold at sixteen guineas, twenty guineas, and twenty-five guineas; and thus the business of the day concluded. On Tuesday morning an improved Norfolk plough, invented by Mr. Balls, of Holt, was shewn at work. The Rev. Thomas Crowe Munnings had previously exhibited to the party at the Hall a very neat and ingenious model of a dibbling machine, made by a young man in the neighbourhood. After viewing the clipping, the company proceeded to examine a new machine in agriculture, invented by Mr. Burrell, of Thetford, for mowing corn by a horse; there being no rye in the neighbourhood, nor any other corn forward enough to give it a fair trial, it was agreed to make an experiment on some sanfoin, which it cut and laid in a row in a very complete manner, to the surprise of the numerous gentlemen present, who were perfectly satisfied with its performance, and were of opinion that much of the laborious part of harvest may, in time, be done by these horse machines. The prize wethers and theaves were then examined, and South-down tups shewn. The party having been entertained at dinner as on the Monday, retired about six to the sheep-houses and yard, where ten pens of South-down ewes, of ten each, were sold at from twenty to thirty-one guineas

guineas each. They then rode to Longlands, where the Southdown tups were let at from fifteen to forty guineas each. Wednesday commenced with a view of the fat carcases of the slaughter-house. A three-shear Leicester wether, of Mr. Coke's weighed 13st. 1lb.; and the following prize sheep, viz. Mr. Money's Leicester wether, 9st. 13lb.; Mr. Parsley's ditto, 8st. 11lb.; Mr. Purdy's Down, 8st. 8lb.; Mr. George's ditto, 8st. 12lb; Mr. Blyth's ditto, 9st. 9lb. On the arrival of the party at Longlands, a scuffler was exhibited by Mr. Clark, and a drill, on an improved principle, by Messrs. Wilson and Standish, of Lynn: ...e deposited rape-dust and turnip-... very complete and regular manner, ... quantity of which, as well as of seed-corn, is regulated by a screw enclosed in a box, which being locked, the man who works the machine can make no alteration. After the trial of these experiments, the company returned to Mr. Wright's barn, when Mr. Ball's threshing machine, which on the preceding day had wheat only to thresh, was now tried on a load of barley. The threshing of this grain being particularly interesting to the Norfolk gentlemen, they were highly gratified with seeing it done so very clean and fast. A threshing machine in the same barn, erected by Mr. Wigful, also threshed some wheat, but no barley. After dinner this day the prize cups were placed on the table before Mr. Coke, who informed the company of the adjudication of the prizes. The prize for the best Leicester wether was delivered to Mr. Charles Money; that for the best South Down to Mr. George, of Dunston; on delivering of which Mr. Coke expressed great satisfaction that one at least of the prizes was going into East Norfolk; Mr. Blyth received the prize for the second South Down wether; Mr. Buckley for the best Leicester tup; and Mr. Overman for the best South Down tup; Mr. Oakes for the best boar; Mr. Reeve for having irrigated the greatest quantity of meadow, and in the best manner. The company now retired to the cow-houses, where the long horned cattle of Mr. Fuller's breed were sold, the yearlings at from seven to thirteen guineas and a half; two-year olds, from seven guineas and a half to sixteen guineas and a half; cows, with calves by their sides, at from seventeen guineas and a half to thirty-seven guineas; cows, not in milk, at from seventeen guineas to thirty-four guineas; a four-year old bull at thirty-four guineas; and a two-year old ditto at eleven guineas and a half; a yearling Devonshire bull was also sold for eight guineas. Mr. Cook exhibited at the hall a model of his threshing-mill, which was much approved. Mr. Tollet, of Staffordshire, shewed two Merino rams, the wool of which was exquisitely fine; he also shewed a three-year old wether, of the cross between the Merino and South Down, which had never been shorn; this sheep had retained its wool, which, though very fine, was of great length; but it was the opinion of some eminent gentlemen present, in the wool trade, that its great length rendered it unfit for the purposes to which fine wool was usually applied, and that therefore it was worth less than if it were shorter. It seemed to be the prevailing opinion, that short wool would this year be worth 3l. 10s. per todd; some, indeed, talked of even a higher price. The company dispersed highly delighted with this entertaining and instructive agricultural treat, and the reception they had met with from their venerated host.

Mr. G. Lindley, of Catton, in the course of some judicious observations on the superior excellence of the Swedish turnip, has given an account of a successful experiment made by him, in order to ascertain how far that highly useful plant may be preserved from the ravages of the fly: the result of which was, that by sowing four pounds per acre of Salmon radish seed with the turnip seed, the crop was completely preserved; the flies always preferring the radish to the turnip plant.

Married.] T. Vipan, esq. of Thetford, to Miss Jennings, of Harpenden, Herts.

Mr. Corby, land-surveyor, of Kirstead, to Miss Mary Ann Johnson, second daughter of Mrs. J. of Kirstead Hall.

At Norfolk, Mr. Edward Watson, to Miss Ann Crane.

Lieutenant Smith, of the navy, to Miss Martha Farthing, second daughter of Mr. F. merchant, of Blakeney.

At Lynn, Mr. L. W. Jarvis, to Miss Whincop.

At Yarmouth, Mr. T. Crisp, plumber and glazier, to Miss Townshend.

Died.] At Holt, Mrs. Sarah Parrant, wife of Mr. P. late of Foulsham, 53.

At Suffield, Mrs. Swan, 82, and her son Mr. W. Swan, 39.

At Tharston Mills, Mrs. Parsley, wife of Mr. P. 67.

At Carlton, Mrs. Rudd, wife of Mr. Joseph R. farmer, 84.

At Walsingham, Mrs. S. S. Leeder, wife of Robert L. gent. late of East Dereham.

At Tottington, Mr. Wiffen.

At Potter Heigham, Mr. William Bower, farmer, 75.

At Haynford, Mr. Isaiah Seib, 28.

At Horsford, Mr. Matthew Catchpole, a respectable farmer.

At Norwich, Mr. Matthew King, clerk to the Expedition coach, 37.—Mr. Johnson Dixon, sen. of the common-council, and stamp-distributor for the borough of Lynn, 53.—Mr. Benjamin Jackson, 67.—Mrs. Cotton, of the White Hart inn, 71.—Mr. Matthew Howard, 34.—Mr. James Halfhide, 77.—Of a rapid decline, Mr. Edward Gooch, eldest son of the late Mr. G. of Gimingham, and pupil of Mr. Martineau, surgeon, 19.

At Yarmouth, Mrs. Mary Haylett, 35.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] At Great Saxham, John William Hicks, esq. of Bath, to Miss S. Mills, eldest daughter of Thomas Mills, esq. of Great Saxham-hall.

Mr. William Ray, to Miss Lydia Clayton, both of Tannington.

Mr. William Harmer, of Bury, to Miss Colman, of Ashwelthorp, Norfolk.

Died.] At Mendlesham, Mrs. Mary Codd, shopkeeper,

At Fornham, near Bury, Mr. Daniel Pendle, long a faithful servant to the Rev. Dr. Ord.

At Satterley, Mrs. Wattling, relict of Mr. Wattling, 83.

At Thorpe-hall, Mr. John Mumford.

At Burwell, Mr. Nathan Balls, 52.

At Ipswich, Mr. William Baldry, house-painter.—Mr. John Gooding, one of the common council, 68.

At Trimley, Mr. J. Julian, late of Woodbridge, 62.

At Henny Parsonage, Essex, Mrs. Nesfield, wife of the Rev. William Nesfield, of Wickhambrook.

At Bury, Mrs. Fitch, widow.

At Rediham, Mrs. Sewell, wife of Mr. Sewell, farmer, 42.

At Bedford, the Rev. James Palmer, rector of Lidgate in this county, and of Borough Green, in Cambridgeshire, 70.

At Linton, Mrs. Owen, wife of Edward Owen, esq. of Clare.

ESSEX.

Married.] Mr. Edward Harvey, of Nayland, to Miss Ashford, second daughter of Mr. Ashford, of Colchester.

At Great Waltham, Mr. Thomas Marshall, jun. of Chelmsford, to Miss M. A. Devonish.

At Maldon, Mr. Thomas Puplett, senior, of Purleigh, to Miss Jane Hurnard, of Chelmsford.

Died.] At Chelmsford, Thomas Child, esq. late of Colchester, and formerly his majesty's attorney-general in America, 85.

At Billericay, Mr. William Kent, 71.

At Belle-house, Stanford-rivers, Mrs. Sarah Thompson.

At Little Stambridge, Mr. Durrant, farmer, 25.

At Rochford, Mr. Thomas Colebear, farmer.

At Maldon-hall, Miss Elizabeth Shuttleworth, eldest daughter of Mrs. Shuttleworth.

At Colchester, the eldest son of Mr. James Walker, stone-mason, a youth of promising abilities, and most amiable disposition, 16.

At the Lodge, at Thorndon-hall, Mrs. Manders, 104.

The Rev. John Salt Lovat, twenty-seven years rector of Loughton.

At East Hanning-field, in the prime of life, Mr. Henry Finch, farmer. He went into his fields in full health, and having while there, a call of nature, received a sting in the thigh, which he at first imagined to be caused by a nettle. The wound, however, was soon attended with those symptoms that proved it to be the bite of an adder, and which terminated in his death.

KENT.

Married.] Mr. Lindridge, of Herne, to Mrs. Dyason, of Canterbury.

At Ashford, Mr. Walter surgeon, of Dover, to Miss Pope of Ashford.

Edward Owen, gent. surgeon of the royal navy, to Miss Parnell, of Petham, near Canterbury.

At Wye, Mr. George Crump, of Sandwich, to Miss F. Vidgen.

Died.] At Seven-oaks, John Wrainch, esq.

At Ashford, Captain David Betson, of the first West York militia.

At Staplehurst, Mr. William Cheeseman, farmer, 76.

At Seal, Mr. Edward Pine.

At Ramsgate, John Hooper, esq. timber-merchant.

At Folkstone, Mrs. Major, wife of Mr. Thomas Major, grocer, 29.—Mrs. Munk.

At Canterbury, Mr. John Springett, 64.—William Webster Sankey, esq.—Miss Anne Breton, youngest daughter of Mr. Whitfield Breton, 18.—The infant son of the Rev. Philip le Geyt.—Mr. Matthew Miette, wool-comber.

At Milton, Mr. Jacob Lawson, of the White-hart public-house.

At Tenterden, Mr. Thomas Cloake, 73.

At St. Margaret's at Cliffe, Mr. Stephen Sayer, 80.

In London, Mrs. Collens, wife of Mr. William Collens, timber-merchant, of Brenchley.

At Bradborn-place, John Lane, esq. captain of the Holmesdale volunteers.

At Chatham, Mrs. Jeffery, wife of Mr. William Jeffery, solicitor.—Mrs. Blunden, wife of serjeant Blunden.
—Mr. Cruikshank, master's mate of the Boadicea frigate, by falling overboard.

At Margate, Mr. Thomas Harris, builder and carpenter.

At Greenwich, Miss M. E. Hilton, only daughter of John Hilton, esq. of Sheldwich.

At Rochester, Mrs. Baker, wife of Mr. Baker, draper, 25.

At Madstone near Ramsgate, Mrs. Peake, wife of Mr. Peake.

At Dymchurch, Mrs. Judith Claringbold, of the Rose-inn.

At Braborne, Mr. T. Chaplin, senior, 80.

At Woolwich, suddenly, lieutenant-general Drummond, of the royal regiment of artillery, and aid-de-camp to his majesty, 77. He was seized with a paralytic stroke, when on business in the arsenal and never spoke afterwards.

At East Peckham, Mr. Walter Barton, farmer, 71.

At Maidstone, suddenly, Mrs. Dunk.

SURRY.

Died.] At Chertsey, the Rev. Peter Cunningham, officiating minister of that parish. He was at dinner with the Chertsey Friendly Society, to whom he had been in the habit of delivering an annual discourse for several years, and while sitting at table, fell back in his chair, and though medical assistance was immediately procured, he expired a few minutes after being conveyed to his lodgings. He was the son of an old and respectable naval commander, and had, in early life tra-

traversed a considerable part of the globe, encountering hardships and perils capable of appalling any mind but one possessed of the most undaunted resolution and perseverance. He once suffered shipwreck, on which occasion he lost the whole collection of his travels and adventures, and property to a large amount. At the time of his death he laboured under pecuniary embarrassments, to liquidate which a generous and unsolicited contribution was made among the neighbouring no... gentry, for which purpose the Hon. C. J. Fox sent fifty guineas, and Sir John St. Aubyn, bart. a like sum.

W. Gilbert, esq. of Lower Tooting, 59.

At Richmond, J. Woodbridge, esq. 66.

At Croydon, Lieutenant Colonel R. Hope, of the royal artillery.

SUSSEX.

Married.] At Chichester, Mr. J. Leggatt, butcher to Mrs. Knott.—Mr. Tichener, to Miss Bradford,

At Ditchling, Mr. J. Brazier, to Mrs. Brooker, whose united ages make 155 years.

Died.] At Warnham, Mrs. Ann Shelley Nicholl, wife of John Nicholl, gent.

At Midhurst, Mrs. Frances Yaldwyn, relict of the Rev. John Yaldwyn, of Blackdown.

At Cuckfield, Mr. John Peckham, plumber and glazier.

At Lewes, Mr. John Wilbar, junior, one of the window surveyors for the county

At Slinford, Mr. Henry Ellis, yeoman, 65.

At Bolney, Mr. Cooke, 92.

At Lamberhurst, suddenly, Mrs. Ann Gibbs, wife of Mr. John Gibbs, 62.

At Westbourn, Mr. Samuel Freeling, maltster and linen draper, 77.

At Chichester, Mrs. Gardener. She had been previously indisposed, and dropped down dead in the street.

At Newhaven, Mr. T. Wymark, son of Mr. Wymark, brewer.—Mr. Cripps, cooper.—Mr. Thomas Howell and two boys, brothers, named Balkham. They went out with Mr. R. Howell, brother of the above Mr. Howell, and a soldier belonging to the Welsh fusileers, in a small boat into the harbour, and were about to amuse themselves by casting for mullets, when the cork, that stopped the hole at the bottom of the boat, flew out and let in a considerable quantity of water. This caused great confusion among them, and the management of the boat was in consequence left to chance, which unfortunately directed her broadside to a coming wave, that rose with terrific swell, and in an instant overwhelmed her. Mr. R. Howell, and the soldier were saved by a boat, in which a lad, who witnessed the accident, put off to their assistance. The rest perished.

HAMPSHIRE.

There is now establishing at Southampton, a Proprietary Library Society, upon the same plan, and under the same regulations, as the one recently so successfully founded at Portsmouth, upon the suggestion and by the indefatigably active assistance of Mr. Roberdeau (author of Fugitive Verse and Prose, &c.) This instance furnishes an additional proof of the value and beneficial effect of individual exertion in matters of public utility and extended consequence; as, before the Portsmouth foundation this county had no such institution.

Died.] At Portsmouth, Miss Chettie, niece of Mrs. Baly, at the Royal Academy in the Dock-yard, 20.—Mr. John Meadmore, many years a burgess of the corporation, 83. He retired from business with a handsome fortune: his acts of charity were numerous, it having been for a long time his practice to distribute the whole surplus of his income in beneficent purposes.

At Haslar hospital, Lieutenant T. Parke.—Mrs Melvin, wife of Mr. Melvin.

At Gosport, James Goodeve, esq. brewer.

At Finchdean, Mr. Jobson, of Portsmouth.

At North Yarmouth, Captain Mitchell, of the Inspector sloop.

At Chawton-house, Miss H. Coulthard, third daughter of Thomas Coulthard, esq.

At Southampton, Mr. Pierce, butcher.—Mrs King, wife of William King, esq. and eldest daughter of the late A. Isaacson, esq. of Foriton, Northumberland.

At Portswood, Mr. W. Webb, an eminent tanner.

At Winchester, Mrs. A. St. John, wife of A. St. John, esq. M. P. for Callington, and only daughter of Sir J. Hamly, bart. of Clovilly court, Devon.

Suddenly at Newport in the Isle of Wight, as he was on the point of embarking for the East Indies, Capt. T. Iliffe, of the company's 7th. Bombay regiment, and son of the late Rev. Tho. I. of Kilby, county of Leicester. The sudden departure of the East India fleet put it out of his power, by any offers to boatmen, to overtake them; and the disappointment of his prospects had such an effect on his mind, that he terminated his life with a pistol.

At Andover, Mrs. Gale, widow of T. Gale, Esq.

At Fareham, at a very advanced age, R. Bargus, Esq. His truly upright and unblemished character, will long command, from those who knew him, the highest memorials of veneration and esteem. For many years he discharged the active duties of a magistrate, with firmness and integrity. Sincerely devout in all the offices which religion prescribes, he has left the christian world a bright example of that course, to which are annexed the promised rewards of eternal life.

At Somerley, near Ringwood, Daniel Hobson, esq. Having acquired a handsome fortune in trade in London, he purchased this estate, which formerly belonged to the antient family of the Hobys, afterwards to Sir Seymour Pile, bart. whose widow left it to her

her nephew, D. St. John, dean of Worcester, who sold it to Mr. H. He laid out great sums in planting and building farm houses, and had contracted with Mr. Wyatt to rebuild the mansion-house in a magnificent style, like Pope's Sir Visto, when he offered the whole estate to sale, and, meeting with a litigious purchaser, he was obliged to bind him under a considerable penalty to complete his purchase and contract with the architect. Part of the penalty he recovered by legal methods, and remained in possession of the estate.

At Newtown, near Portsmouth, Mr. J. Atfield, 68.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] At Chippenham, Mr. Edmund Slade, clothier, youngest son of the late Rev. William Slade, rector of Corsley, to Miss Ann D'Auvergne, late of the island of Jersey.

At Bradford, Mr. John Crisp, to Miss Elizabeth Woolley.—Mr. Thomas Smart, to Miss Edwards, daughter of Mr. Thomas Edwards, clothier.

Died.] At Majeston, near Gillingham, Mr. Jakes.

At Fisherton Anger, Mr. Peter Maffey.

At Salisbury, Mr. George Hibberd.—At the lodge of the episcopal palace, Mr. Richard Dawkins, 65. He had been forty years gardener to the bishops of Salisbury.—Miss Best, of the Antelope inn. She was giving some directions to her servants when she suddenly dropped down a corpse! Only a few minutes before this awful event, a gentleman who had just arrived at the house was congratulating her on her healthful appearance, and in reply she said she felt in better health than she had done for many months

At Warminster, Mrs. Evans, wife of Mr. Thomas Evans, senior.—Mrs. Whiting, wife of Mr. Whiting, of the Castle-inn.

At Sarum, Miss Jane Wansey, only daughter of the late Henry Wansey, esq. 28.

BERKSHIRE.

Married.] At Reading, the Rev. Matthew Robinson, rector of Burghfield, to Miss Parsons, eldest daughter of —— Parsons, esq. of Ashford, Kent.—Mr. Reynard, to Miss Simons, daughter of Capt. S. late of the loyal Essex fencible infantry.

Mr. Reeves, of Snap Farm, Aldbourne, to Miss Hannah Gale, daughter of Mr. Thomas G. of Grafton, Wilts.

Died.] At Woodside House, Old Windsor, Mrs. Ogilvie, wife of the Rev. Dr. O.

At Reading, the Rev. Charles Parker, A. M. late of University College, Oxford.

At Newbury, Mr. Giles, ironmonger.—Mrs. M. Bull, 56.

At Windsor, Mr. Legge, chemist and druggist.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Bristol, Mr. John Davies, surveyor, to Miss Rachael Reese.—Mr. Luke Henwood, architect, to Miss Mary Osborn, daughter of Daniel O. esq. of Silver Shoring, in the county of Kilkenny, Ireland.

At Bridgewater, Mr. Henry Hole, of Wells, currier, to Miss Mary Brimble.

At Clifton, Mr. John Cawlis, to Miss Mary Howell, both of Brandon-hill.—Mr. Jacob Ricketts, son of J. W. Ricketts, esq. of Bristol, to Miss Martin, of Brislington.

At Bath, Mr. Thomas Arnold, to Miss Julia Smith.

Died.] At Bristol, Mr. Thomas Coates, wine-merchant. His steady att[illegible] to the cause of liberty, uninfluenced by the example of the corrupt, the wavering of the timid, his inflexible integrity in commercial life, his exemplary conduct in every domestic relation, the cheerfulness of his disposition, and the benevolence of his heart, will endear his memory to all whose esteem is truly honourable.—Mr. Potter, cutler and turner, 53.—Mrs. Dyer, wife of Mr. D. linen merchant.—Mrs. Bradshaw, wife of Captain B. of the royal Bristol volunteers.—Mrs. Martha Shearer, mother of Mr. John S. of his Majesty's customs, 63.—Miss. Heath, eldest daughter of the Rev. Dr. H. late headmaster of Eton-school.—Mrs. Priske, relict of Mr. P.—Mrs. Blannin, widow of Mr. Nicholas B.—Mr. Benjamin Fear, basket-maker.—Major General Magan, lately in the command of the garrison of Bristol, 43. After dressing for dinner, he was in the act of wiping the powder from his face, when he was seized with a fit, and in the space of an hour and a half expired.

At Cowslip-green, Charles Partridge, esq. late of Bristol.

At Baltonsbury, Mr. Thos. Hannam, 96.

At Portbury, Mrs Barsley, 80.

At Clifton, Miss Sarah Strode; and at the same place, her mother, Mrs. S. 67.

At Bath, Mrs. Bevan.—Mrs. Wheeler, mother of Mr. W. of New Farm, near Tetbury.—Mrs. Somner, late a haberdasher, 77.—Nathaniel Corbyn, esq. formerly of the island of Jersey.—Mrs. Grove, relict of J. Grove, esq. of Fern House, Wilts.—Major Noel.—Mr. Bampfylde, taylor, a member of the Bath volunteers.—Mr. T. Walmesley, painter, 41.—Mrs. Nixon, relict of John N. esq.

At Chewton Mendip, Richard, the eldest son of Richard Symes, esq. of Brandon-hill.

At Shepton Mallet, Mr. Wm. Doddrell, formerly master of the George inn, who weighed nearly 29 stone.

At Huntspill, Mr. John Jennings, 70.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Benjamin Ayres, schoolmaster, of Sherborne, to Miss Shepherd, of Oborne.

Died.] At Jordan's House, Mrs. Speke, wife of William S. esq. a woman of a most amiable and benevolent disposition.

At Everhot, Mrs. Patten, relict of Mr. Patten, surgeon, 7[illegible].

At Thornford, Mrs. Coombs, widow of Mr. Benjamin C. of Yetminster, 87.

At Bailie, 78, the Rev. John Harris, 52 years vicar of Sturminster Marshall.

DEVONSHIRE.

At a General Court of Governors of the Devon and Exeter Hospital, a Report was presented by the Committee appointed to examine into the alarming state of the funds of that institution, from which it appeared, that the average of the annual receipts of every kind during the last seven years has been 2616l. 16s. 4d. and that the average disbursements during the same period have been 3008l. 14s. 5d. From this statement it is evident, that the expenditure, on an average, has annually exceeded the income 391l. 18s. 1d.; notwithstanding thirty-seven beds have been unoccupied during the greater part of the time. The average number of in-patients during that period, has been only 140; and the above mentioned deficiency in the funds still continues, though the number of patients has of late been reduced to 124. The expenditure for the year ending at Lady-day 1804, amounted to the sum of 3409l. 13s. 1d. and upwards; whereas the income taken on an average as above stated, has been but 2616l. 16s. 4d.; consequently the yearly deficiency, if the present system be pursued, without further aid from the public, will probably be 800l. By the adoption of certain economical measures, the Committee think it possible to make a yearly saving of one hundred pounds; but yet some more decided and effectual steps are necessary to reduce the expenditure to an equality with the income. The Committee lament, that, though former General Courts found it expedient to shut up two entire wards, it is now become unavoidably necessary to recommend to the General Court the shutting up at least three wards more, until such time as the benevolence of the public shall enable the Governor to re-open the wards without fear of embarrassment. In consequence of the representations contained in the preceding report, it was reluctantly but unanimously resolved, that five wards more be shut up, so as to bring the number of unoccupied wards to seven, and of vacant beds to 64. The total amount of beds in the hospital being 184, there will then remain 120 only for the reception of patients. The Committee, however, entertain too high an opinion of the wisdom and humanity of the nobility, gentry, clergy, and yeomanry, of the county of Devon and its neighbourhood, to think for a moment that they will suffer to sink into decay an establishment, which, since it was instituted, has restored to health forty-one thousand and five hundred of our indigent fellow-creatures, and afforded considerable relief to upwards of nine thousand in similar circumstances.

At a late meeting of the South Devon Agricultural Society, held at the London Inn, Ivy Bridge, the following premiums were adjudged and distributed:—for the best stallion for getting stock fit for the road or pack, three guineas; for the best ditto, ditto for draught, three guineas; for the best bull, five guineas; for the best breeding cow, five guineas; for the best ram, five guineas; for the second best ditto, three guineas; for the best hog, or two toothed ditto, five guineas; for the second best ditto, three guineas; for the best lot of breeding ewes, five guineas; for the best lot of two toothed or hog ewes, five guineas; for the best two-year old fat wether, three guineas; for the second best ditto, two guineas; for the best ram's fleece, two guineas; for the best shearer, two guineas; for the second best, one guinea and a half; for the third best, one guinea; for the fourth best, half a guinea.

Married.] At Exeter, Mr. George Henry Arrowsmith, of Newbury, Berks, to Miss Winston, eldest daughter of Mr. W.

At Chumleigh, Mr William Bird, master wool-comber, to Miss Mann, who has for several years kept a boarding-school there.

C. P. Hamlyn, esq. captain in the North Devon militia, to Miss Cross, daughter of the late Richard Cross, esq. of Croford, near Wellington, Somerset.

James Charter, esq. of Exeter, formerly collector of the customs, to Miss Williams, of Honiton.

Died.] The Rev. Thomas Rowe, many years minister of Dean Prior.

At Stonehouse, Devon, after a lingering illness, Colonel Percival, of the Plymouth division of royal marines, an excellent officer and most worthy man. He had served his king and country faithfully in the above corps, in various parts of the world, nearly from its being first formed in 1755. His Majesty, in consideration of past services, and his declining health, had some time since granted him the retirement in the list of field officers on that establishment. His memory will be long cherished among those friends who knew and valued him most. His remains were interred in the church-yard of St. George's, Stonehouse, his pall being supported by eight of the senior field officers and officers of the royal marines of the Plymouth division.

At Chumleigh, Mr. Hugh Pyke, many years master of the King's Arms Inn; and, on the same day, his mother, Mrs. P. 90.

At Exeter, Mr. Degen, a respectable merchant.—Mrs. Harding, wife of Mr. H. of the Barnstaple Inn.

At Tiverton school, Master Duntze, eldest son of James D. esq. of Washfield.

At Horsewell House, near Kingsbridge, the Rev. Peregrine Ilbert, M.A. archdeacon of Barnstaple, prebend of Exeter, rector of Farringdon, and vicar of Rockbear; a truly good and respectable man.

Suddenly, at Stogumber, near Dunster, Mrs. E. Chilcott, relict of Mr. William Chilcott, 93.

At Plymouth, Captain Cudlipp, of the royal navy.—Mr. Abel Keel, a respectable grocer.

CORNWALL.

The bonding system is about to be extended to the port of Falmouth, where the warehouses to be licensed for that purpose have been surveyed. This regulation will not be more advantageous to that place than to the interests of commerce in general; the situation of this harbour at the entrance of the English channel, being particularly convenient for a depôt of merchandize from the West Indies, America, &c. The quarantine is to be removed from Falmouth, to Scilly, where a lazaretto is to be formed for its use, and a hospital is to be immediately built for the sick of Falmouth garrison. This structure is to stand on the west side of the peninsula, immediately below the castle of Pendennis.

The following easy method of taking the honey, without destroying the bees, was communicated to the Editor of the Cornwall Gazette, by a respectable French Priest, who asserts that it is the method generally adopted throughout France. In the dusk of the evening, when the bees are quietly lodged, approach the hive, and turn it very gently over; having steadily placed it in a small pit previously dug to receive it, with its bottom uppermost, cover it with a clean new hive, which has been previously prepared, with two small sticks stuck across its middle, and rubbed with some aromatic herbs. Having carefully adjusted the mouth of each hive to the other, so that no aperture remains between them, take a small stick, and beat gently round the sides of the lower hive for about ten minutes or a quarter of an hour, in which time the bees will leave their cells in the lower hive, ascend and adhere to the upper one. Then gently lift the new hive, with all its little tenants, and place it on the stand from whence the other hive was taken. This should be done some time in the week preceding Midsummer-day: that the bees may have time, before the summer flowers are faded to lay in a new stock of honey, which they will not fail to do, for their subsistence through the winter. As many as have the humanity and good sense to adopt this practice, will find their reward in the increase of their stock, and their valuable produce.

Married.] At Liskeard, Mr. Wm. Pearce, of Lanteglos, to Miss Nancy Ede.

At Fowey, Mr. Thomas Parsons, 23, to Miss Mary Bennet, 46.

At St. Gluvias Church, the Rev. Mr. Tippet, to Miss Collins, of Penryn.

At Truro, Mr. Thomas Colliver, hatmaker, to Miss Elizabeth Parkyn.

Mr. T. P. Morgan, surgeon and apothecary, of Egloskerry, near Launceston, youngest son of the late Rev. Mr. M. formerly of that place, to Miss Grace Hurdon, second daughter of the late Mr. H. of Treludrick.

At Helston, Mr. Henry Borlase, surgeon, and captain in the Meneage volunteers, to Miss Ann Plomer, daughter of the late Mr. John P. attorney.

Died.] At Helston, suddenly, Miss Jensey Thomas, shopkeeper.

At St. Keverne, Mr. W. Lawrence, a respectable and wealthy farmer.

NORTH BRITAIN.

The Aberdeenshire Canal is at length completed, and was lately opened. This Canal passes about 19 miles into the interior of the country, rising 170 feet above the level of the bason at Aberdeen, by means of 17 locks; it is 3½ feet deep, and 20 feet broad at surface water.

A numerous and respectable meeting of contributors to the Public Dispensary of Edinburgh, was held on Friday, the 31st of May, in the Hall of the Dispensary in Richmond-street. At that meeting, in consequence of reports from different committees, some proposals were adopted with a view of extending the usefulness of the Dispensary. It was unanimously agreed, that the benefits of the Dispensary should be extended to the treatment of those diseases which require the aid of the Surgeon, as well as of those which require the skill of the physician, when they are of such a nature that they cannot with propriety be admitted into an hospital; and that, as there are already eight physicians, there should be eight surgeons to the Dispensary. Mess. William Farquharson, Alexander Gillespie, John Walker, Charles Anderson, James Anderson, George Kellier, James Wardrop, and John Abercrombie, all of whom are members of the royal college of Surgeons of Edinburgh, were recommended as well qualified for the duties of such an office. All these gentlemen being present at the meeting, cheerfully agreed to give gratuitous aid to the poor at the Dispensary under such regulations as should be enacted by the Managers. It was also unanimously agreed, that, in imitation of a society lately established in London, for the Relief of the Ruptured Poor, steel trusses should be furnished to the indigent at the Dispensary, under such conditions as may be thought proper. A report was presented from a committee appointed to devise some plan for promoting the Extermination of the Natural Small Pox in the City of Edinburgh. But as doubts were entertained respecting the propriety of some parts of this plan, it was agreed to recommit this subject for future consideration. It was, however, unanimously resolved, to reprint an address to parents, drawn up by the Royal Jennerian Society of London, and to furnish clergymen in Edinburgh with a number of copies of it, to be put into the hands of parents at the baptism

of children. For although vaccination continues to be practiſed in Edinburgh with uninterrupted ſucceſs, yet deaths are ſtill produced by the Natural Small Pox, in conſequence of the neglect and delay of this ſafe, eaſy, and efficacious preventive of that dreadful malady. Although the execution of the plans thus adopted muſt unavoidably be attended with ſome additional expence, and although the diſburſements for the ſupport of the Diſpenſary, during the courſe of the laſt year, exceeded the ſum received, yet the meeting were of opinion, that the intended improvements ſhould be immediately carried into effect. It was computed that, notwithſtanding theſe additions, the whole annual expence of the Diſpenſary would not exceed 400l. And the meeting truſted that, by proper exertions on the part of the managers, that ſum might, without much difficulty, be obtained from the opulent and benevolent inhabitants of the city and county of Edinburgh.

Died.] At Gourock, Archibald Campbell, watchmaker, a cadet in the family of Auchinbreak, in Argyleſhire, who was born in Feb. 1699.—Having received the rudiments of a liberal education at home, he was afterwards ſent to Edinburgh for the purpoſe of proſecuting his ſtudies with a view to the Church. There, however, ſmitten by the charms of a fair one, he married at the age ſeventeen, by which imprudent ſtep he ſo much diſpleaſed his patron, that he took no further notice of him. Upon this he went to London, bound himſelf an apprentice to a watchmaker, and there followed that trade for 21 years. His wife died in London, and he married a ſecond wife not long after. In his 43d year he went into the army, and remained in it ſeven years. After this he went to Paris; and wrought at his buſineſs one year there: from thence he removed to Ireland, and followed, in that country, the ſame occupation for a number of years. There too he married his widow, in his 69th year.—On his paſſage from Ireland to Campbelton he was wrecked upon the Iſland of Racharis, and loſt the whole of his property, amounting to about 50 l. Since that period he has reſided in Tarbet, in Kintyre, Argyllſhire, regularly working at his trade, till within theſe 14 years. He had a penſion from his Grace the Duke of Argyle, whom he has been in the habit of viſiting annually at Inverary, for many years. Not farther back than Auguſt laſt he went to pay his reſpects to his Grace, and walked from Tarbet to Inverary, a diſtance of 37 miles, in three days. He was upon a viſit to ſome friends at Gourock, and walked about five miles every day. His mental faculties ſeemed, but a ſhort time before his death, to be in their vigour, and none of his ſenſes any way impaired except that of viſion. Only a few months ſince he began to make a clock, but was obliged to give it up, owing to the failure of his ſight. He was a very temperate man, had been ſeldom or never intoxicated, and aſcribed, under Providence, the extraordinary length of his life to his temperance and regularity.

At Leith Links, James Mitchell, eſq. formerly a merchant in Leith.

At Arran, William Stevenſon, eſq. many years factor to his Grace the Duke of Hamilton, on that iſland.

At Shapinſhay, the Rev. Dr. George Barry, 57. He was a native of Berwickſhire, educated in the Univerſity of Edinburgh, and was for a ſhort time employed as teacher of the ſons of ſome gentlemen in Orkney, by whoſe patronage he became ſecond miniſter of the royal burgh and ancient cathedral of Kirkwall; from whence, about nine years ago, he was tranſlated to the Iſland and pariſh of Shapinſhay. He has left a widow and nine children and many reſpectable friends to mourn his death. With fidelity and zeal he diſcharged the duties of the paſtoral office. His ſtatiſtical account of his two pariſhes, publiſhed by Sir John Sinclair, firſt reſcued his name from that obſcurity in which it was placed by local ſituation, and drew from an impartial public, a high degree of approbation.—Few men paid more attention to the education of youth than Dr. Barry. His own children he taught with all the ſkill of philoſophy, and all the tenderneſs of parental affection. The ſame ſkill, united with no common degree of care, he extended, not only to the youth in his own, but to thoſe of all the different pariſhes in the county. Senſible of his zeal in this reſpect, the ſociety for propagating Chriſtian Knowledge in Scotland, upwards of five years ago, choſe him one of their members, and gave him a ſuperintendance over their ſchools in Orkney. Soon after, the Univerſity of Edinburgh conferred on him the degree of Doctor in Divinity. For ſeveral years paſt Dr. Barry employed his leiſure hours in compoſing a civil and natural hiſtory of all the 67 iſlands of Orkney, comprehending an account of their original population, their ancient hiſtory, while a ſeparate independent principality, whoſe warlike princes, in alliance with Norway and Denmark, ranked with the monarchs of Europe; and alſo their preſent condition, and the means by which they may be improved. This hiſtory was publiſhed two months ago, in Edinburgh, in one large quarto volume, illuſtrated by a map of all the iſles, friths, and harbours, and alſo with twelve elegant engraved plates of the moſt grand and intereſting objects of antiquity.—From the teſtimony of ſeveral of the moſt reſpectable and learned gentlemen in Scotland, it is believed that this curious hiſtory of one of the moſt ſequeſtered provinces of Britain, will, from the depth of its reſearch, the accuracy of the narrative, and the claſſical elegance

elegance of its composition, transmit the name of its author to future ages with some degree of celebrity.

Suddenly, at Ormaig, Craignish, Argyleshire, James Campbell, esq of Ormaig, a gentleman who possessed not only the milder virtues, but those also which fit and qualify for the more arduous situations in life. This he exercised during the late insurrections in the islands of St Vincent and Grenada; where he eminently distinguished himself in the field against the insurgents, as Captain of a troop of native cavalry.

At Priestlands, near Dumfries, Hugh Corrie, esq of Culloch, writer to the signet.

At Musselburgh, Michael Falcon, esq. of the Renfrewshire militia.

At Kinloch, the infant daughter of George Kinloch, esq.

At College, near Dumfries, John Gibson, esq of Glencrosh.

At Brownfield, Mrs. Katherine Robertson, wife of John Knox. esq.

IRELAND.

Died] At Dublin, Sir Thomas Leighton, bart. and banker, who was one of the many instances, that "honest is the best policy". He was very early in life an humble trader, in the town of Strabane, in the north of Ireland, and proving unsuccessful, he went in search of better fortune to the East Indies, as a soldier in the company's service. He was a man of talent, and of a strong mind, and rendered himself extremely useful by having, in a very short time, acquired a knowledge of the oriental languages. It was his good fortune to be confined in the same prison with the late general Matthews, who previous to his unfortunate catastrophe, entrusted to the care of Mr. Leighton, jewels and property to an immense amount, to be delivered to his family, if he should effect his escape; and to insure his zeal and punctuality he presented him with a considerable sum. Being some time afterwards employed as an interpreter, he took advantage of the first opportunity that offered to escape. After assuming various disguises, and encountering many perilous adventures, he arrived in London, and waiting on Mrs. Matthews, delivered to her the last letter of her husband together with the treasure. By her, his fidelity is said to have been rewarded with twenty thousand pounds. He immediately wrote to Ireland to enquire for a beloved wife and child whom he had left behind him, and sent a sum of money to discharge his debts. He found, that his wife, whom he had left young, handsome, and unprotected, had by honest industry, supported herself and her daughter then ten years of age, and given her an education superior to her humble means. He now took a handsome house in Stephen's Green, Dublin; the seat belonging to the late Lord Chief Baron Foster, father of the Irish Chancellor of the Exchequer, near Dublin, was purchased, and new carriages were built for him. But an inactive life had no charms for him, and he embarked the greatest part of his fortune in a banking house, which has been very successful. Lady Leighton whose mild and amiable manners endeared her to all ranks, died some time since and left him a numerous family.

DEATHS ABROAD.

At Stockholm, Jean Louis Despres, principal architect to the King of Sweden. He was a native of France, and in his youth studied at Rome, from which the late king invited him to Sweden. His performances both in painting and architecture attest the fertility of his invention.

At Dole, the place of his nativity, M. Attiret, a celebrated sculptor, aged 80. He was the best artist of the province of ci-devant Burgundy, and all his works are remarkable for greatness of character and skill in the execution. He had obtained a prize of the Royal Academy of Paris, and his talents had been crowned at the Academy of St. Luke at Rome. He was at length appointed to a professorship in the Academy of St. Luke at Paris, and some time after the suppression of that institution he fixed his residence at Dijon. It was this artist who executed in marble, from the model of Pigal, the well-known statue of Voltaire, erected by subscription in the dressing room of the *Comedie Française* at Paris, and since removed into the hall of the National Institute The public fountain at Dole, decorated with three pedestrian figures, was the workmanship of M. Attiret. At Dijon there are six statues of his composition representing the four seasons, Melpomene, and Thalia; and many other esteemed works attest his merit.

At Petersburg, M. Lowitz one of the members of the academy of sciences of that city, counsellor of state, and knight of the order of St. Anne. His labours in chemistry are well known to all the lovers of that science. He had scarcely attained his 49th year.

At Rome, Guglielmi, one of the most fertile composers in Italy, and master of the chapel to his holiness, aged 76 He was employed 54 years for the theatres of Florence, Venice, and Naples. His forte lay in the *opera buffa*, though he has likewise succeeded in serious operas, masses, and Te Deums. He has left a great number of esteemed works, and a son who treads in his steps.

At Paris, M. Anquetil du Perron, a member of the Ancient Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres, and of the National Institute, historiographer to the archives of foreign relations, one of the most celebrated of the literati of Europe, aged 73. He has left a great number of manuscripts, from which the science he so successfully cultivated will derive new benefit; for M. Silvestre de Sacy, in pronouncing his funeral oration over the tomb of his friend, solemnly renewed the engagement he made with him before his death, to complete the works which he has left unfinished.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

SINCE our laſt Report certain intelligence has been received of the combined ſquadron from Cadiz having arrived at Martinique, conſiſting of ſeventeen ſail of the line, beſides frigates, with a force on board of nearly 12,000 men. This formidable armament, having the whole of our Weſt India Iſlands at their mercy, could not fail to awaken the utmoſt alarm among our merchants, and all Weſt India produce immediately advanced. Sugars obtained a riſe of 5s. per cwt.; and although the news from Lord Nelſon has greatly quieted the minds of the public for the ſafety of our iſlands, ſtill produce maintains a high price. This may be in part aſcribed to the mode now adopted by the merchant, who, as he does not pay the duty till ſales are effected, ſupplies the market only by feeding it daily. Hence refiners, by going conſtantly into a ſcare market, are compelled to buy at advanced rates, or ſuffer their houſes to remain unemployed.

Premiums from the Weſt Indies, in the early part of the month, were at from twenty-five to thirty guineas per cent.; they are now done at ten guineas, to return five, if they arrive. Inſurance to and from America has advanced conſiderably, owing to the capture of Americans by French cruiſers, and the more recent capture by the Spaniards of an American gun-boat, in the Mediterranean; an act of hoſtility not to be accounted for.

Trade to America and the north of Europe is at this time briſk; but in almoſt all other channels remarkably dead. The defalcation in the revenue, in one article alone (printed calicoes), is greater than has been known at this ſeaſon for ſeveral years.

The prices of Stock in our public funds have, within theſe few days, ſlightly declined. They were rather falling while we were uncertain of the deſtination of the combined fleets. They roſe upon the news that thoſe fleets had fled from the Weſt Indies, and that Lord Nelſon was in purſuit of them. The long delay of the expected news from his Lordſhip has afforded room for the *Bears* to exert themſelves in the Stock-Exchange, and the prices of ſtock are again lower. On Thurſday 3 per Cents. Conſols were at $58\frac{1}{2}$; 3 per Cents. Reduced $59\frac{1}{8}$; Conſols for account, $58\frac{7}{8}$; Omnium at a premium of $4\frac{1}{2}$; Lottery Tickets 18l. 19s. each; Exchequer Bills at 1s. diſcount.

The trade of Ireland has been in a rapid train of improvement ever ſince the Union. During the preſent year it continues to be peculiarly ſucceſsful. The acts paſſed in the laſt ſeſſion of Parliament, to increaſe the bounty upon the pilchard-fiſhery, and to improve the harbour on the North ſide of the Hill of Howth, cannot but prove highly beneficial to it.

Several of the Greenland ſhips have arrived at the port of Hull with very valuable cargoes. Sixteen are already reported, laden with 249 fiſh, yielding 1550 butts of blubber. From the lateſt intelligence of the ſucceſs of thoſe not yet arrived, it is conjectured that 4000 tons of oil will be furniſhed to the United Kingdom by the port of Hull alone, in the preſent year. The coming in of the Greenland veſſels, with nearly 70 ſail from the Baltic, has given an activity to the trade of Hull which it has not experienced for ſeveral months paſt.

By an Order of Council, dated the 4th inſtant, the following articles are allowed to be imported until further orders, viz. hides, leather, horns, tallow, and wool, in foreign veſſels, upon payment of the ſame duties to which thoſe articles brought in Britiſh bottoms are liable.

An order has been iſſued by the Britiſh Government to our cruiſers, to ſuffer neutral traders between our ports and thoſe of the enemy without licenſe; a meaſure highly expedient at the preſent juncture.

The following is a liſt of the commodities, the free exportation and Importation of which has been tolerated by the above-mentioned order:—

EXPORTS.—Britiſh manufactures (not naval or military ſtores), grocery, alum, annatta, coffee, cocoa, calicoes, copperas, drugs (not dying drugs), rhubarb, ſpices, ſugar, pepper, tobacco, vitriol, elephants' teeth, pimento, cinnamon, nutmegs, cornelian ſtone, nankeens, Eaſt India bales, tortoiſe-ſhell, cloves, red, green, and yellow earth, earthenware, indigo (not exceeding five tons in one veſſel), woollens, rum, and prize-goods not prohibited to be exported.

IMPORTS—from Holland.—Grain (if importable according to the proviſions of the corn laws), ſalted proviſions of all ſorts (not being ſalted beef or pork), oak bark, flax, flax-ſeed, clover and other ſeed, madder roots, ſalted hides, and ſkins, feather, ruſhes, hoops, ſaccharum ſaturni, barilla, ſmalts, yarn, ſaffron, butter, cheeſe, quills, clinkers, terrace, Geneva, vinegar, white lead, oil, turpentine, pitch, hemp, bottles, wainſcot boards, raw materials, naval ſtores, lace, and French cambrics and lawns.

From France.—Grain (as above) ſalted proviſions of all ſorts (not being ſalted beef or pork), ſeeds, ſaffron, rags, oak bark, turpentine, hides honey, wax, fruit, raw materials, linſeed cakes, tallow, weld, wine, lace, French cambrics and lawns, vinegar, and brandy.

From Spain.—Cochineal, barilla, fruit, orchella weed, Spaniſh wool, indigo, hides, ſkins, ſhumac, liquorice juice, ſeeds, ſaffron, ſilk, ſweet almonds, Caſtile ſoap, raw materials, oak bark, anniſeed, wine, cork, black lead, naval ſtores, vinegar, and brandy.

The Governor of Jamaica has, by a Proclamation, renewed, for ſix months, the permiſſion to import ſtores, lumber, and proviſions, into that iſland, in American and other neutral veſſels.

The prices of grain, which have been, for ſome months, high, and advancing, in all the countries of Europe, have lately had ſome abatement in Spain. In the Auſtrian dominions, corn, and the other firſt neceſſaries of ſubſiſtence, are ſtill dear.

The King of Sweden is forming a new and ſpacious harbour at Helſingborg, which will afford much advantageous accommodation, that was exceedingly wanted, to our ſhipping paſſing up and down in the Baltic.

Notwithſtanding

Notwithstanding the most rigorous and mischievously vigilant endeavours of the French, the trade between England and Holland, is still continued by the intermediation. The Dutch cannot subsist without the advantages of this traffic. Nor is it to be doubted but many of the goods which they take from us, must find their way into the departments of France.

In 1804, were imported into Sweden 11,710 tons of wheat, and 157,737 tons of rye; 243 tons of wheat, and 2030 tons of rye were exported the same year.

In the late general rise of the price of grain in Germany, the bushel of wheat that had been usually sold in Saxony for a dollar and a half, rose to ten dollars. In Lausitz, the price became as high as fifteen dollars a bushel. In Brunswick, rye had advanced to between two and three dollars a bushel.

Particular encouragement has been lately held out in Russia to the importation of Portuguese salt in Russian and Portuguese bottoms. These are, by a late edict, exempted from paying more than half the former duty upon that article.

The exports from Russia to Great Britain have been, of late, less considerable than in former times. This is owing, partly, to a diminution in the English carrying trade between Russia and the Mediterranean; partly, to the increasing activity of the Americans of the United States, in importing into Europe commodities which are the produce of their territory and of Russia, in common; in part, also, to the extension of our British iron-works, and to the continual improvements in the qualities of our iron.

The French 5 per Cents. are at 62.

Owing to the scarcity and dearness of provisions, the last great fair at Vienna was ill-attended. Goods either went at very low prices, or remained unsold.

Goods to the value of 1,418, 51 dollars were exported, last year, from Riga, in Danish vessels. More than one-half the quantity was for consumption in Denmark.

A Company to trade on the Black Sea was lately established at Chersan. Its capital consists of 1000 shares, each 1000 roubles. They have obtained from the Government the privilege to export fine wool, at the low duty of fifty copecs per *pud*, when the price does not exceed ten roubles per *pud*. They are to have factories at Taganrok, Odessa, Constantinople, and places convenient for their trade. The Russian Government allows them the use of a particular flag, of three stripes, white, sky-blue, and red, with the arms of Russia in the middle, and the inscription "Black Sea Company."

The prices of wools are high. At Harlow Bush fair South Down wool of inferior quality was sold for 2s. 2d. per pound. At Ross fair the wool sheep of a cross breed from the Spanish brought 42s. per stone. The best cheese was sold at the same fair at from 63s. to 70s. per cwt.

The commercial advantages of the town of Portsmouth are much increased by the privilege which it has lately obtained, of warehousing and bonding foreign goods. A number of storehouses are about to be built in situations contiguous to the Quay.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

SINCE our last the season has continued unusually fine for the growing crops of wheat, barley, and oats, which appear full on the ground, and promise a great abundance. There has not been recollected a more plentiful year for pease and beans, and potatoes are universally a good crop. The average price of grain for England is—Wheat, 90s. 1d. Rye, 57s. 11d. Barley, 45s. 8d. Oats, 29s. Beans, 46s. 9d. to 34s. 10d. Pease, 49s. 3d. to 34s. 9d. Oatmeal, 42s. 10d. to 19s. 11d.

From the late prevailing cold winds and clouded skies, the corn harvest, in the most forward situations, will be full ten days or a fortnight later than usual. But we have a pleasure in being able to state, that there is a sufficient number of hands to be met with to expedite the business, when the grain is ready, and on moderate terms, notwithstanding the multitudes who are absent on military and naval duties.

The hay, in most of the Southern districts, is already secured, and has proved an abundant crop. From the frequent showers which fell during the operation of making, the business was somewhat impeded; but no material damage has been sustained. In the Northern districts, the grass is nearly all cut, and yields a heavy swath; and as the weather has been recently more settled, there is no doubt but the crops will be well made, and secured. In Whitechapel market, Hay fetches from 3l. 10s. to 5l. 10s. Clover, 5l. to 6l. and Straw, 2l. 10s. to 3l. 8s.

So fatal has been the blight upon the Hops this year, that there is not now any expectation that it can recover, so as to produce a crop. The insects, the fly and lice, follow the midsummer shoot in such a way as to leave little hope that the duty (old duty) will exceed 25 or 30,000l. It is, indeed, probable, that it will be much short of that amount.—The Hereford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton sorts, which, in 1801, paid about 65,000l. will not, this year, exceed 1200l.! Nor has any plantation escaped the blast, which seems to be so generally fatal, that the crop may be said to be in the worst state ever remembered.—New hops, of course, are expected to be very dear; and those of former years (1803 and 1804) must advance considerably. At present the growth of 1803 are selling at from 5l. to 5l. 10s. and that of 1804 from 6l. to 7l. 7s. and both sorts are rising daily.

The

The young turnips every where look well, and have eſcaped the ravage of the fly; and where they have been well thinned and hoed, will afford abundance of winter keep.

The clovers and winter tares which were early mown grow faſt, and will ſoon afford a ſecond ſwath. Feeding cattle do well, and, from the cool temperature of the atmoſphere, thrive exceedingly faſt. From the flouriſhing ſtate of the paſtures, lean ſtock, as well cattle as ſheep, ſtill maintain good prices, and are much in demand; as are cart horſes, and freſh milking cows for the dairy. In Smithfield Market, Beef fetches from 4s. 4d to 5s. 4d. per ſtone of 8lb. Mutton, 4s. to 4s. 6d. Veal, 3s. 4d. to 5s. 4d. Pork, 4s. to 5s. Lamb, 4s. to 5s.

The pig markets are overſtocked, and the ſales dull.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Obſervations on the State of the Weather, from the 24th of June, to the 24th of July, incluſive, 1805, two Miles N. W. of St. Paul's.

Barometer.				*Thermometer.*			
Higheſt 30.29.	June 30, July 1.		Wind S.W.	Higheſt 79°.	July 4.		Wind S.
Loweſt 29.40.	July. 23		Wind W.	Loweſt 48°.	June 29.		Wind N.W.
Greateſt Variation in 24 hours.	34-100ths of an inch	The mercury fell from 29.74 to 29.4, between the middle of the day on the 22d to the ſame hour on the 23d.		Greateſt variation in 24 hours.	10°	On the 3d inſt. the thermometer was no higher than 69°, on the 4th it was at 79°, and on the 5th it was not higher than 69°.	

The quantity of rain fallen ſince the laſt Report is equal to nearly two inches and a half in in depth.

The month that is now cloſed may be denominated cold and gloomy for the ſeaſon of the year. Although the average degree of temperature is only between two and three degrees lower than that for the ſame month laſt year, yet owing to the number of days in which the wind has been North, North-Eaſt, the cold has been ſeverely felt: the want of ſun has rendered the ſeaſon very unfavourable for the getting in of the hay. On the 29th ult. in ſome parts of London and Weſtminſter, there was, about two o'clock in the afternoon, a moſt violent ſtorm of thunder and lightning, rain and hail. The hail-ſtones in ſome parts meaſured more than an inch in circumference.

We give a table of the right aſcenſion and declination of the ſmall planets Ceres and Pallas, for the preſent month.

TABLE.

	Ceres.					Pallas.				
	AR.			Decl. N.		AR			Decl S.	
1805	h	m	s	°	′	h	m	s	°	′
Auguſt 3	5	33	52	21	19	3	57	56	3	4
6	5	38	40	21	27	4	2	24	3	29
9	5	43	28	21	34	4	6	48	3	65
12	5	48	8	21	41	4	11	8	4	22
15	5	52	48	21	47	4	15	20	4	52
18	5	57	24	21	53	4	18	22	5	23
21	6	2	0	21	59	4	23	36	5	56
24	6	6	32	22	4	4	27	40	6	31
27	6	11	4	22	8	4	31	36	7	8
30	6	15	28	22	13	4	35	28	7	47

Juno is not yet viſible.

☞ *The Purchaſers of the Supplementary Number are reſpectfully informed that, owing to ſome Accident in the Deliveries at the Poſt Office, our uſual German Retroſpect did not reach us in Time.*